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Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO 210 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,609
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,83
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x..	15,95
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
2nd Jan. 1926.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,10
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,84
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	AJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	Warefield*	6,060
4th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th Feb.	Cargo Steamer	
18th March	Tomala	8,441
8th April	Margha	8,278
29th ,,	Dumana	8,427
20th May	Warfield*	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo to Australia with
15th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
16th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA*	6,813	
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
4th Sept	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
5th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi,
8th ,,	JAPAN	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras
9th ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
16th ,,	KAROA	East & S Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS & SATURDAYS every week. The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on MONDAYS have meantime been suspended, but will be resumed on the 28th September.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay
TEL. NO. 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tokushima Maru.	S. Kuba.	5975	7th Sep.	6th Sep.
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	15th Sep.	29th Sep.
* Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct.
Toyooka Maru.	S. Enya.	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29 thNov.

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	590	358	240	160
Kobe	600	400	250	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned.
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS,
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up.		
Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Seniarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

O. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars:—
APPLY TO:
Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort. : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance. Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union.
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public is requested to give us a trial

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road BOMBAY. No. 7

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager.
94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay Branch.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M A., Ph. D.
Managing Director

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

Rs. 5,000 REWARD

The above reward will be paid to any one giving information leading to arrest and conviction in connection with the dacoity committed on the 8 Down passenger train near Kakori, in the Lucknow district, on August 9, 1925.

In addition to the above offer a reward will be paid to any one who produces or helps to trace any of the G. C notes mentioned below, which were stolen by the dacoits. Information should be given to any magistrate or police officer, preferably to the nearest Superintendent of Police.

LIST OF G. C. NOTES STOLEN.

			Rupees.
1	GC	77	499010= 5
2	GD	56	338784= 5
3	PE	28	491764= 5
4	B	25	861470=10
5	B	30	795383=10
6	A	22	014417=10
7	GD	20	387827= 5
8	A	54	749334=10
9	AE	86	44933= 10
10	B	17	177337=10
11	B	25	800588=10
12	B	85	818576=10
13	Series No. not available at present		33027=10
14	,,		680022= 5
15	,,		830351= 5
16	,,		634967= 5
17	,,		926182= 5
18	,,		585016= 5
19	B	53	717820=10
20	B	87	735971=10
21	B	91	660356=10
22	GC	46	406300= 5
23	GD	42	607015= 5
24	GD	42	607008= 5
25	Series No. not available at present.		04289=10
26	,,		177853= 5
27	B	61	066781=10
28	GD	56	246604= 5
29	GD	62	258228= 5
30	DC	45	367415= 5 Stamped Baghauli
31	GD	56	941867= 5 Stamped Baghauli.
32	GD	66	288183= 5
33	PE	28	324546= 5
34	GD	62	408914= 5
35	B	61	121228=10
36	B	22	59395=10
37	B	25	254184=10
38	A	41	093831=10
39	A	40	018841=10
40	B	25	482690=10
41	GD	82	276985= 5
42	GD	56	219466= 5
43	GD	79	446842= 5
44	GD	87	926091= 5
45	PE	28	756579= 5
46	PE	4	800762= 5
47	PE	28	308775= 5
48	GC	77	184461= 5
49	GD	84	387857= 5
50	GD	56	317486= 5
51	GD	84	387858= 5
52	GD	34	935267= 5
53	(Series No. not known at present.)		74213=100
54	,,		32637=10
55	,,		240553=10
56	,,		554157= 5
57	,,		554154= 5
58	,,		022677= 5
59	,,		554133= 5
60	,,		022674= 5
61	,,		022678= 5
62	,,		022675= 5
63	A	48	631565=10
64	B	95	427191=10
65	PE	9	981176= 5
66	PE	8	952191= 5
67	GD	95	186018= 5
68	PE	28	009436= 5
69	GD	95	583826= 5
70	GC	56	909485= 5
71	PE	2	029163= 5
72	GP	11	905225= 5
73	PE	8	933623= 5
74	G	82	041844= 1
75	AE	28	06013=10
76	B	28	269493=10
77	B	61	362354=10
78	A	56	046681=10
79	C	12	068094=10
80	A	41	826636=10
81	B	88	369885=10
82	GD	42	804711= 5
83	GD	26	411479= 5
84	PE	8	375378= 5
85	PE	29	573069= 5
86	PE	28	443487= 5
87	GC	77	148222= 5
88	GD	13	575499= 5
89	PE	28	424761= 5
90	GD	86	253106= 5
91	B	87	099106=10
92	B	11	305130=10
93	GD	16	661262= 5
94	A	77	948124=10
95	GD	56	445471= 5
96	GD	62	998248= 5
97	XC	86	44470=10
98	B	71	-237657=10
99	B	61	072285=10
100	B	61	070282=10
101	GD	56	899221= 5
102	GD	56	923187= 5
103	GD	50	641059= 5
104	GD	56	842942= 5
105	PE	28	316244= 5
106	GD	56	699249= 5
107	GD	62	258489= 5
108	FD	85	99537=100 Dated 22-4-20 HR Signed on back "Bishan Singh."
109	ZD	49	60836=10
110	B	68	069096=10
111	A	43	9224383=10
112	B	2	510743=10
113	PE	28	444423=10
114	B	87	045915=10
115	PE	8	952642= 5
116	B	93	076039=10
117	B	24	177375=10
118	B	17	177337=10

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. R. GROVE, who served as our salesman for over three years, is no more in our employ.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY.
Byculla, Bombay.
23989

NOTICE.

WALAKS of GOPECHAR and BHOYE Properties are hereby informed, that Messrs. NATHOORAM GOPALJI MANTRI, MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA WORLIKAR and KESHRINATH HARICHANDRA have been appointed Trustees of Gopechar and Bhoye at the Meeting of the Malaks, held on 30th August, 1925, at Shri Nilakantheshwar Temple at Worli.
R1760

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALLAHABAD IMPROVEMENT TRUST

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a qualified ENGINEER for the Trust.

Salary Rs. 750-50-900 per mensem plus Rs. 100 per mensem motor allowance. The appointment will be for three years on six months' probation with Provident Fund benefit.

Applicants having experience in Town Improvement work will be preferred.

Applications will be received not later than the 15th September next.

Apply to:—

THE CHAIRMAN,
Allahabad Town Improvement,
Allahabad.
C23993

NOTICE.

WANTED:—For the Allahabad University, the following staff upto 31st March 1926:—

(1) LECTURER IN HISTORY, and PERSIAN on Rs. 200 p.m.
(2) LECTURER IN PHILOSOJHY on Rs. 200 p.m.

Only lady candidates need apply for the posts.

The selected candidates will be required to deliver lectures to University B.A. students attending the Girls' classes of the University.

Applications should reach the Registrar by the 30th September, 1925.

Canvassing by any candidate either personally or through friends will be considered a disqualification.

Candidates already in service should submit their applications through their employers.

J. M. DAVID,
Registrar,
University of Allahabad
Dated Allahabad,
The 31st August, 1925.
C23994

EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

A few POSTS of Sub-Inspectors of Excise, pay Rs. 70-5/2-100, are vacant Applications for the same should be submitted to the Commissioner of Excise, by post, before the 12th instant.

J. GHOSAL.
Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.
Old Custom House, Bombay.
3rd September, 1925.
23992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATUR AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LIMITED,

and Reduced.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE, LIMITED ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, dated the 14th day of August, 1925, confirming the reduction of the Capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees ten lacs to Rupees five lacs fifteen thousand and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the Capital of the Company, as altered, the several particulars required by the above Act, was registered by the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, on the 31st day of August, 1925. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

"That the Capital of the Bombay Motor Service, Limited, henceforth is Rs. 5,15,000 divided into 10,300 shares of Rs. 50 each instead of the original Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. At the time of registration of this minute 5,300 shares have been issued and Rs. 50 are deemed to be paid on each of the said shares."

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1925.

RUDRAPRASAD M. MANKODI,
For Messrs. Pandia and Co.,
Attorneys for the Bombay Motor Service, Ltd.
C23996

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MANSHANKER VAJESHANKER DESAI, of Bombay, and Bhavanagar Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Shroffs and lately residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) KANTISHANKER MANSHANKER. (2) SHANTISHANKER MANSHANKER, (3) CHANDRASHANKER MANSHANKER and (4) PRADYUMAN MANSHANKER, all of Bombay and Bhavanagar Hindu Inhabitants, sons of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 2nd day of September, 1925.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23997

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

Nos. 462 and 468 of 1925.

Re: KARIMBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA, JAFFERBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & FAZALBHAI ALLIBHAI CHAGLA, of Bandra Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at 72, Hill Road, Bandra, lately doing business as General Merchants and Commission Agents in partnership in the name of Allibhai Chagla & Co., at Mandvi:
.....Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th November, 1925 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23998

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "NABHA."

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Darukhana, near Messrs. Alcock Ashdown Slipway by order of Mr. Ahmed S Moloobhoy and on account and at the risk of Abraham B. Salem of Ernakulam the following ship as she stands:—

Ship "Nabha" with Engines, Iceplant, Generating plant, Pump, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lot being knocked down and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within a week.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE PROPERTY ("ASHROF VILLA") KNOWN AS PLOT NO. 27 OF THE DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST NEAR DADAR TRAM TERMINUS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq. the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Gulamalli Noormahomed Valibhoy Khoja (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 4th September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the said insolvent, in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon containing an area of 622 square yards, or thereabouts being Plot No. 27 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 26 of the said estate leased to Harilal Nathalal Desai and Ishwarlal Tribhuwandas Treasuriwalla and on the South-East by a road, on the South-West by Plot No. 18, of the said estate agreed to be leased to Muradalli Gulamhusein Naginwalla and on the North West by the Plot No. 20 of the said Estate leased to Ramkrishna Madhavrao and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 1257.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please appy to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee of Bombay, at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT No. I (Duncan Road property) on SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. III (Parel Tank Road property) on SUNDAY, the 27th day of September, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

LOT NO. II (Haines Road property) on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rent tenure but since redeemed) with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8887, Old Survey No. 1297, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadastral Survey No. 3550, Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 at 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Moosaji and on or towards the South by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenements sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2, Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99, and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Shakoo Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground with the messuage tenements chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23890 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadastral Survey No. 426 of Parel-Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173, Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173aa Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5) Street No. 1173D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

O23921.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ENGINEER (Hindu), having First Class Certificate, for small up-country Cotton Mill. Salary up to Rs. 300 according to qualification with free housing, etc. Apply with full details to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 23995

WANTED.—For the TANGANYIKA RAILWAYS, 3 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS on sh. 150 to sh. 210 p.m according to qualifications, and 1 Guard on sh. 150 per mensem. Applicants should be young men and have passed their respective examinations on an Indian Railway. Apply with copies of service certificates to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., Agents TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A R1753

WANTED.—For Indargarh School (1) one F.A. passed or B.A. failed, strong in Mathematics and English, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (2) One F. Sc. passed or B.Sc. failed to teach Science and History Geography, pay Rs. 40 p.m. (3) one qualified Drawing Master to teach Free hand, model and Geometrical drawing, pay Rs. 35-5-40. (4) One Persian and Urdu Teacher for teaching higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. (5) one Head Pandit to teach Sanskrit to higher classes, pay Rs. 25 p.m. None but Hindus need apply. All these teachers will have prospects of increment on furnishing satisfaction in the discharge of their duties. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to:—KAMDAR, Indargarh (Kotah State.)

A R1761

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld., Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St. CALCUTTA.

A R1722

AGENTS WANTED—For every City in India for the sale of the famous Kakomi Cotton Goods. Liberal Commission allowed, but security necessary. Write to:—THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

A

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES AND PEARS sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

R1750

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Harripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.

F 1243

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SHARE-CERTIFICATE of five ordy. shares Nos. 6041 to 6045 of The Lawrence Jute Co., Ltd., standing in my name is LOST. If found by anybody please to send them at following address within two months, otherwise the Company will issue a new Certificate. MAHAMUD MAHAMED ESSOPJEE BISMELLA, Dabhel, Post Veshma, Dist. Surat, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

PB R1757

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED— Educated well-established healthy SARASWAT BRAHMAN for immediate marriage with handsome Saraswat full age girl. Apply SARASWAT AGENCY, 271, Frere Road Fort, Bombay. Correspondence strictly confidential.

R1758

SPORT.

DONOGHUE'S TIPS gave two WINNERS and two good PLACES on Wednesday. For Saturday he has two specials. On sale at KING'S, Hornby Road, and the Byculla Restaurant.

S R1756

PROFESSION.

CHRONIC NERVOUS and MENTAL DISEASES RADICALLY CURED Consult Dr. THAKORE, Specialist, Land Mansion, Churni Road, Station.

P R1736

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 42484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SOME USEFUL BOOKS By Dr. K. B. Bose Vidyaratna, Ph. D.:—EVERYDAY DOUBTS & DIFFICULTIES in Writing and Speaking English. (11th Edition) Rs. 1-8, (2) MODERN LETTER WRITER, 13th Edition, Rs. 1-6. (3) MODERN ENGLISH ETIQUETTE, 12 Annas. (4) HELPS TO ENG. CONVERSATION, 12 Annas. (5) HOW TO STUDY ENGLISH, 12 Annas. (6) HANDBOOK OF ENG. SYNONYMS Re. 1. (7) SELECT SPEECHES OF GREAT ORATORS. Rs. 2-8. (8) PHRASES AND IDIOMS, Annas 12. (9) MAHOMET AND THE KORAN, Rs. 1-4. To be had of:—KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE (CH.) 94, Bara Deo, Benares City.

L R 1683.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

HYSTERIA CURED.

V. CHINNIAH PILLAI Esq., Catechist, R. C. Church, Velangiman: "My first daughter suffered from Hysteria from a long time and after administering *Lodhra* she was quite free from fits, became pregnant and brough forth a healthy male child.

For particulars about this Medicine Ask your chemist or

KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
EGMORE, MADRAS.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!
SPLENDID UNIVERSAL PICTURE.
THE
'Man Without a Heart'
6 Parts—with an all-Star cast

If you thought the girl you loved was about to elope with your sister's husband, what would you do?

The programme includes a 2-Reel hilarious Comedy.

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ANNOUNCE
THE INDIAN PLAYERS
(LONDON.)
IN
THE THREE ACT DRAMA
'THE GODDESS'

ACTED BY ALL TALENTED ARTISTS WITH ORCHESTRATED INDIAN MUSIC IN ENGLISH AND INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCING.

HIGHLY PATRONISED BY ENGLISH GENTRY AND NOBILITY.

Opening To-morrow at 10 p.m.

AND EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK

MATINEE TUESDAY AT 6 P. M.

Prices:— Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery (Front) Re. 1 and Gallery (Back) Ans. 8, Boxes Rs. 45, 40, 30, 20 etc.

ADVANCE BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:—

"The play has much sardonic humour it held one's attention to the end."—DAILY NEWS, LONDON.

"The play is not only intensely courageous but penetrating in its satire and interesting always."—PALL MALL GAZETTE, LONDON.

"Profound pathos and extreme beauty"—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The work of The Indian Players has the fullest sympathy and support of the following well-known personages:

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

Lord Willingdon, Lord Pentland, Lord Lamington, Lord Islington, Lord Allington, Lord Leverhulme, Sir J. Hewett, M.P., Sir Wm. Bull, M.P., Sir Arthur Lawley, Sir John Jordan, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Malcolm Hogg, F. G. Steuart, Esq., H. S. Ashton, Esq., Col. J. Wedgewood, Sir James Walker, Sir T. R. Wynne, Sir Chas. McLeod, Sir Forbes Adams, Sir Valentine Chirol, General Sir Chas. Monro, Lord Ampthill, Lord Terrington, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Peel, Duchess of Portland, Lady Minto, Lady Rocksavege, Lady Dufferin, Lady Lutyens, Lady Astor, Lady Rhondda, Lady Roberts, Lady Laidlaw, Lady Lockhart, Lady Wedderburn, Lady Londonderry, Lady Cecelia Roberts, Lady Cable, Lady Clwyd, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Lady Irene Curzon, Lady Sydenham, Lady Yule, Lord Middleton, Lord Lytton, Lord Sydenham, Lord Cable, Lord Dewar, Lord Clwyd, Sir Thos. Bennett, M.P., Sir Chas Yate, M.P., Sir F. D. Cunningham, Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir F. W. Duke, Sir Chas. Greenway, Mortimer Menpes, Esq., Charles Roberts, Esq., M.P., Horace Scott, Esq., Sir Frank Carter, Sir A. D. Pickford, Sir E. Stockton, M.P., Sir Chas. Macara, Sir George Sunderland, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, Lord Ashfield, Lord Montagne of Beaulieu, Viscount Erleigh.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Rd.

WILL SCREEN

'BHADRA BHAMINI'

OR

'TEST of CHASTITY

SPLENDID FILM PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS COY., BOMBAY.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

"HOW I PLAY TENNIS"
BY
MLLE. LENGLEN
A PICTURE FOR ALL TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS.
Charles Ray
IN
"DYNAMITE SMITH"
A VIVID AND MOVING DRAMA
PATHE GAZETTE
Time:— 6, 8, and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

COMMCG:—Sat., 5th Sept.

TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE

EASY STREET

THE RINK.

All Features

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Specially for PATETI WEEK.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME)

A Strikingly appealing Picture with a Pep

A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

7 parts—6500 feet—

"SIEGE"

A character-study of a strong-willed elderly woman in conflict with youth—and of how her spirit is broken and her pride humbled through the young woman's Sacrifice. Starring the adorably charming

VIRGINIA VALLY

and the robust handsome screen hero

EUGENE O'BRIEN

Supported by an all-Star cast.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

DOUBLE PROGRAMME

DRAMA and SERIAL

"THE MAN FROM NOWHERE"

A Superb Thrilling Drama full of exciting incidents.

Also

THE CONCLUDING PARTS

of the popular Pathe Serial

"INTO THE NET"

HALF RATES.

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.).

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

A further advance of 22 to 31 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market advanced on trade buying and some short covering. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 3 points up.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable dated 2nd instant from their Liverpool firm:—

"Weekly weather report stands off favourable Texas, unfavourable rest, Georgia bad. Harvesting progressing favourably."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report showed expected deterioration. Some short covering."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant (11-50 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather somewhat more favourable. Picking now general in about two-thirds of Belt."

Owing to a further rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 410½, i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 411½. From this level the prices gave way to Rs. 408½ on Bazar operators selling, but again recovered to Rs. 410 on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and the market closed at Rs. 409½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 408½ and going up to Rs. 409 closed quiet but steady at Rs. 407½. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 394. At the opening Exporters and Commission Houses were buyers. Shroffs were moderate sellers and the market declined to Rs. 392 and closed at Rs. 393. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 347½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	407½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	345
Fine Oomra December-January	390

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Fully Good Broach April-May	409
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	345
Fine Oomra December-January	392

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

	Ready	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	410	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	360/5	363
Bengal F.G.M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	390/5	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/60	.....
Wardha-Hinght Fine M.G.	430/40	430
Nagpur	430/40	430
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	415
Dulgaon Fine M.G.	420	415
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	390/415	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	390/410	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	390	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	390	395
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	365	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	437
Broach Fully Good M.G.	440	425
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	885
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	877
Dharwar S.G.	435/40	.....
Coompta M.G.	435/40	.....
Westerns M.G.	400/10	.....
Miraj M.G.	410/15	.....
Cambodia M.G.	470/80	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 2nd September, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	2839
	Cwts.
Wheat	2307
Linseed	2625
Rape, etc.	866
Gingellyseed	515
Poppyseed	313
Groundnuts	678
Castorseed	8151
Rice	732
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	5053
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2218
Juwar	464
Masur	Nil
Barley	90
Bajri	24
	Tons.
Coal	595

NORDEN AND CO'S CABLE.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The following telegraphic informations from their New York friends, has been received by Messrs. Ratilal and Co.:—

From Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

New York Sept 2.

"Weekly weather report showed deterioration as expected. Some short covering."

From their other friends:—

"No longer bearish. We prefer purchases on breaks."

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September, 1-9-25	This year	Last year
Khandesh	..	59	..
Central India	369	1,267	..
Barsi and Nagar	223	223	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani	19	19	..
Berar	848	947	103
Central Provinces	273	456	..
Total Oomras	1,732	2,971	103
Dholera	..	83	..
N.-W. Provinces	107	315	..
Rajputana	54	74	..
Sind-Punjab	..	80	..
Broach	..	..	..
Coompta & Dharwar	753	1,496	..
Westerns-Northerns	193	560	..
Cocoanada	..	..	..
Timevelly and Cambodia	..	..	..
Persian	..	..	..
American	..	..	..
Egyptian and African	..	..	..
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	2,839	5,570	103

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Aug.

In full-pressed bales.	1-9-25 This year.	Last year
Europe	2,451 713,956	1,109,119
Japan & China	1,300 2,023,350	1,558,282
Coast Ports	.. 32,708	52,448
Upcountry by Rail.	.. 16,963	22,360
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.. 15,334	24,175
Total	3,751 28,02,611	2,761,284

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	100
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot—	
Universal Standard 12-18 more enquiry.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 27.95	
NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	22.21
January	21.95
March	22.22
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
October	22.33
January	22.05
March	22.30
NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—	
October	21.57
January	21.84

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Sept. 2.

Future delivery prices:—	
September 1925	11.81—.02
October	11.71—.04
November	11.64—.03
January	11.68—.04
March	11.77—.03
May	11.85—.02
June	11.83—.01

EGYPTIANS

January	21.10 unchgd.
	London, Sept. 1.
Cuban Sugar	12/3 Sct sellers.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

September	23.15	+.04
October	22.90	+.15
November	21.95	+.20
December	21.50	+.10
January	21.15	+.05
February	21.10	+.05
March	21.00	+.05
April	20.95	+.05
May	20.90	+.05
June	20.85	+.05
July	20.80	+.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

September	11.88	+.05
October	11.80	+.03
November	11.91	+.24
December	11.74	+.04
January	1175	+.03
February	11.76	+.03
March	11.83	+.03
April	11.84	+.03
May	11.90	+.03
June	11.87	+.03
July	11.87	+.01
August	11.87	+.05
September	11.81	+.03
October	17.76	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Scinde, Good	8.75
Scinde Fully Good	9.15
Scinde Fine	9.55
Bengal Good	8.85
Bengal Fully Good	9.25
Bengal Fine	9.65
Oomra Good	9.70
Oomra Fully Good	10.10
Oomra Fine	10.50
Broach Good	10.15
Broach Fully Good	10.55
Broach Fine	10.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 3.

COTTON:—		
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000	
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—		
October	22.33	+.22
January	22.11	+.31
March	22.36	+.26
May	22.69	+.27
Spot Cotton at New York	22.60	+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.73	+.23
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
October	21.73	+.25
January	22.01	+.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	21 7/8	
Demand Bills	4.84.68.	
Silver Commercial Bars—		
Foreign Mined	71 3/4.	

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 2.

Futures at New York:—	
October	22.33+.22
January	22.11+.31
March	22.36+.26
May	22.69+.27

Liverpool Sept. 2.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—	
October	11.80+.05
January	11.75+.02
May	11.90+.03
March	11.83+.02

WHEAT.

London, Sep. 2.

Barletta Russo —65½ lbs. 56 S/O sellers.
Rozario Sante Fe 62½ lbs. 57 S/O sellers.
Tone:—Quiet. poor demand.
Australian 58/6 S/O sellers
Choice White Karachi 58 S/O quoted.
Tone:—Quiet, poor demand.
Business was done o-da at £19½ O/N shipment to Hull and £19/1/3 Jan/Feb. shipment.

SEEDS.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).
September/October sellers £19 3/8.
January/February paid £19 1/16.
Tone:—Firmer, closed quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay September/October sellers firmly held £96/8.
Castorseed Bombay September/October sellers £22 5/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton September/October sellers £21 5/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton September/October sellers £22 1/8.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton September/October nominal £23.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton September/October sellers £21 1/4.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Rather steadier.
Yellow Cawnpore September/October nominal £23 1/8.
Linseed Bombay September/October nominal £22 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 2.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21½ Sept/Oct. value.
Linseed Tone: Quiet high prices asked check business.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39/6 Sept/Oct. sellers
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 39/4½ Jan/April buyers.

RUBBER.

London, Sep. 2.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 36 Oct/Nov sellers.
Tone:—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 41½ Sep. paid and buyers.
After fluctuations closed quiet:—Easier owing to absence of demand.
Ribbed smoked sheets 41½ Sept. paid, buyers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Sept. 2.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta September unquoted.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 15/4 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta January/March sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay January/March sellers 15/10.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi January/March sellers 15/10 3/4.
Tone:—Very quiet.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London Sept. 2.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 50/6.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 52.
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Firm and dearer.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 2.

Tin Block £ 251 7/8.

BARLEY.

London, Sep. 2.

Karachi Barley 39 A/S sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

SHARE BAZAR.

Mill shares fluctuated with narrow limits Fadul opened at 735 and eased of 745 and closed at 755.

B.Dying opened at 745 eased of 737/8 and closed at 747/8.

The rates are considerably low but in absesce of any speculator.

Imperial Bank, full paid in demand 1407/8 and that of quarterly 363/12.

Bombay Aug. 31.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	68 8
Baroda	50	4	71 8
Central Co-operative	50	7½	90
Central	25	1½	22 4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial	500	1407	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363 12
Union	72	..	3 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	26
Katni Cement O.	100	..	27 8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	95
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	800 D
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	87
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	80
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	71
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76 8
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	643 12
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	67
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	77 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	180
Scindia Steam.	30	..	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	457 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	802 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	91 14
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	60
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	778 12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	830
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	75
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	340
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	802 8
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	260
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	30-35	950
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	225
New Berar	500	80	775
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850
Volkart U. P.	500	50	655
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	110
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	13
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	358 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	57 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	..	..	4 6
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	£25	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	650
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	91
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	28 8
Tata Iron Deid.	30	..	56 9
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	15
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	22
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	500	15	350
Bombay Cotton O.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Cotton P.	250	50	745
Bombay Dyeing etc.	100	..	15
Bombay Industrial	100	..	70
Bombay Woollen	250	10	350
Bradbury	250	7 p.c.	200
Bradbury P.	250	..	30
Broach Fine Counts	100	20y	312 8
Century	100	15	450
Central India O.	100	..	410
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	45
Ceylon	100	..	91 4
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	125
Coorla	100	7	180
Crescent	100	6	340
Currimbhoy	250	..	400
David	250	40	525
Dawn	100	..	11
Damond O.	10	..	0 3 0
Ei D. Sassoon United O.	250	15y	240
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	200	..	135
Edward Sassoon	100	..	20
Elphinstone O.	500	..	330
Emperor Edward	250	25	735
Fazulbhoy	100	20	130
Finlay	1,000	..	600
Framjee Petit	100	..	45
Globe	100	7	100
Gokak	100	..	18
Gold Mohur	1,000	100	975
Hindoostan	100	10	202 8
Indian Bleaching, etc.	1,000	*75	220 0
Indian Manufacturing	100	*22-8	362 8
Indore-Malwa United	50	..	6
Indian Woollen	250	..	70
Jamshed O.	500	..	62 8
Kastoorchand	1,000	200	2300
Khandesh	100	6	80
Khatau Makanjee	25	..	3 12
Kilachand	500	..	965
Kohinoor	1,000	350	4530
Lakshmi Cotton	100	..	25
Madhomo Scindia	100	..	85
Madhowji Dharamsi	250	15	500
Madras United	1,000	100	2625
Manockjee Petit	100	..	110
Mathuradas	500	..	105
Meyer Sassoon	1,000	60	2375
Morarjee Goculdas	250	..	150
Model Mills, Nagpur	50	5	115
Mysore	100	10	200
New City of Bombay	200	10y	248 12
New Great Eastern	75	..	67
Osmanshahi (100)	250	12	400
Pearl	100	15	400
Phoenix	100	..	11 4
Pianet	100	..	52 8
Premier	100	..	23 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	450
Sassoon Silk	500	..	9400
Sholapur	1,000	1000	250
Simplex	250	..	93 12
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	70
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	441 9
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	65
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1850
Vishnu P.	500	35	520
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	385
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	340
Bombay Dyeing	745	747-8	737-8	747-8
Century	311-4	315	306-4	312-8
Central India	450	450	445	450
Colaba Land	..	..	..	9 -1
Crescent	..	180	176 4	180
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	130
Fazulbhoy	753-12	755	745	755
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	45
Gokak	..	..	..	100
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	202-8
Indore Malwa	353 12	353-12	350	352-18
Kohinoor	..	..	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	85
Mathuradas	..	..	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	105
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	246 4	250	245	248-12
Pabaney	..	..	..	240
Pearl	397-8	400	391-4	400
Phoenix	..	..	..	40)
Simplex	95	95-0	92-8	93-12
Swadeshi	440	442-8	437-8	441 4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	65
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	110
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	77-8
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	..	91 14
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6
Indian Cement	..	..	..	26
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	46
Tata Hydro	765	772-8	760	768-12
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.			14-8	15
Tata Iron & Steel, Def			55-10	56-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, t Sept 2

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68 13
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	86 8
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 9
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99 10
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1923..	105 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102 0
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	104 11
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	108 14
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 ..	75 3
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 ..	75 6
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 0
6 per cent Port Trust 1930 ..	101 5
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 ..	101 0
,, 1954	101 12

Tone of Market:—Market was weak with more sellers.

MESSRS C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Jute:—Albion 448; Alliance 600/4; Anglo India 415; Auckland 248-47; Barnagore 162-66; Bally 230; Birla t7/3; Belvedere 450; Budge-Budge 420; Caledonian 540; Chapdani 10; Clive 40/2-4; Craig 5; Cheviot 235; Dalhousie 393-96; Delta 465; Empire 48-49; Fort Gloster 915-5; Fort Wilpre 48-49; Fort Gloster 915-5; Fort William 372-76; Gondalpara 850; Gourepore 750; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 74; Howrah 40/14-41; India 211; Kamarhatty 530-28; Kankanarrah 429-27; Kelvin 780; Khardah 435; Kinnison 980; Lansdowne 292-99 Lawrence 606-3 Lothian 343; Naihati 450; National 28/12-29; New Central 557; Northbrook 54; Nudea 51; Orient 190; Presidency 7/4, Reliance 62/12; Soorah 28; Standard 422; Union 590; Waverly 7; Hessian 18; Jute 89.

Cotton:—Agra United 11 ans. Dunbar 134/8; Keshavram Cotton 3;

Coal:—Burrakur 24/2.

Miscellaneous:—B. I Corporation 4/6; Burma Corp. 11; C. P. Cement 8 Ans.; I. I. Still 18/8; I. Standard wagon 11/8; Marshalls 2/10; Titagar Paper 3/4; Thorney Croft 13 Ans.; Imperial Bank 1410; Imperial Conty, 360; Calcutta Tram 15/6.

Remarks: Jute shares easier closing steady.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Sep	h. m.	t in.	Sep.	h. m.	ft in.
Th.	3	22 13	27 7	3	16 18	17 6
		10 59	29 7		4 15	15 1
Fr.	4	23 2	28 6	4	16 59	16 5
		11 38	30 0		5 1	14 9
Sat.	5	23 50	29 1	5	17 40	15 8
		6 39	25 0		10 59	21 6
Sun	6	1 15	28 7	6	7 5	16 7
		13 28	28 6		19 31	15 9
M	7	1 59	27 8	7	7 44	17 9
		14 3	27 5		20 9	16 6
Tu	8	2 44	26 9	8	8 21	19 2
		14 38	26 2		20 48	17 5
W	9	3 34	25 8	9	9 10	20 5
		15 14	25 0		21 32	18 5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Sept. 4 (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
Sept. 5 (Sat.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
Sept. 6 (Sun.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
Sept. 7 (Mon.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.

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"CASTLE" BRAND
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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Due. 1931/36. Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan Due. 1929-47. Rs. 95/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due. 1933 Rs. 99/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 99/11.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1925 Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1928 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1926 Rs. 101/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1927 Rs. 102/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due. 1931 Rs 104/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.
4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Municipal Due. 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent. Municipal Due. 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

METALS.

London, Sept. 2.

English Best Selected Copper £65.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 3/4.
Copper Braziers £80.
Yellow Metal 69 1/4 nett per ton.
Hard Spelter 31 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 3rd Sept. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In Ct
Colaba Point	0 08	44 03	59 16	40 57
Fort	..	..	61 28	46 64
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	..	..	57 08	47 77
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Very. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY. COLABA Bombay, Sept. 2nd

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.748 inches.
Temperature of Air	81 5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 3 "
Dew Point	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	78%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9 6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86 5 "
Minimum do. do.	79.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW. W,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	130 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.00 "
Do, do year	46.71 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd. Sept.	0.08 "

POONA RACES.

2ND DAY: BIG MEETING.

SATURDAY'S ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the First Big Meeting to be held on Saturday, September 5, commencing at 2-45 p.m.:—

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, in the 2nd Division.

Arthur 8-13, Dirrah 8-12, Zoolfakar 8-9, Silver Cloud 8-7, Ramban 8-6, Moscow 8-5, Malabar 8-1, Panama 7-11, Ammara 7-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Happy Times 9-9, Demi-Volt 9-8, Surdus 9-0, Pomme Anna 8-10, Cookie 8-4, Lady Rita 8-4, Green Islet 8-4, Charlie's Smile 8-2, Musk Rat 8-0, True Grit 7-13, Etheldene 7-12, Desert Gold 7-10, Heat Wave 7-9, Radha Piari 7-9, Dayspring 7-8.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Dry Wit 9-8, Stormont 9-5, Jovial 9-0, Penetrate 8-12, Barbary 8-8, Bhawani Talwar 8-8, Tycho 8-5, Some Scribe 8-3, Merry Gift 8-0, Le Gamin 7-13, Floral Fete 7-10, Sharp Warrior 7-9, Headstrong 7-5, Irrigate 7-5, Allensmore I 7-1.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. For Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Tarick 9-10, Adwan 9-10, Silver Thrash 9-6, Laxmi Prasad II 8-10, Ishallah 8-10, Joyous 8-7, Dilawar 8-7, Cardiff 8-7, Hazire 8-7, Ballard 8-3, Jodi 8-3, Hawam 7-10, Mamnoon 7-10.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

My Realm 9-0, Marmion 8-11, Unitol 8-9, Kent Eaglet 8-6, Hard Battle 8-5, Crab Apple 8-4, School Boy 8-2, Jansan 8-2, Lomond Hill 8-1, Lord Aldborough 8-1, Piaxtol 8-0, Reciprocity 7-13, Floreal 7-10, Trail 7-10, Prey 7-9, Wait-for-me 7-0.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

Scandalous 9-3, Aborigine 9-2, Dalkester 8-12, Cap-a-Pie 8-3, Ox Trot 9-2, Revival 9-0, Audiem 8-10, Light Jester 8-7, Dunmow 8-0.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. For horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Arrowy 8-3, Ormiston 8-3, Bunworry 8-3, Bright Bird II 8-3, True Grit 8-2, Stone Marten 8-0, L. S. D. 7-11, Speedy Marquis 7-10, The Elixer 7-9, Nougat 7-8, Lady Theo 7-5, Poet's Dream 7-5, New Style 7-2, Rock Honey 7-0.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under.

Zulu 8-3, Clog Dance 7-2, Mountain King 7-6, Khalifa 8-0, Kadda 6-12, Amaara 8-6, Towfik 9-0, Sylvanmore 8-2, Zimmah 8-0, Alcis 9-0, Ahyid 7-13, Argentine 7-10, Floris 7-10, Sea Spray 8-6, Maxim 9-0, Sunshine 8-0, Zirgam 8-3, Fayez 7-5, Tamaran 8-10, Hamiar 9-4, Peach Bitter 9-0, Varid 8-0, Sagab 8-6, Telegraph 8-2, Yeoman 8-6, Moosal 8-6, Shahabad 8-2, Witness 8-10, Makdam 7-13.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket matches that began to-day:—

Somerset vs. Yorkshire at Taunton):—Somerset 235 (Lyon 78). Yorkshire 142 for one wicket (Holmes eighty not out).

Gentlemen vs. Players (at Scarborough): Gentlemen 270 (Carr 101). Players 15 for no wickets.—Reuter's Special.

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP.

Y. M. C. A. BEAT THE SWISS.

The standard of football was not very high when the Y. M. C. A. met and defeated the Swiss Football Club on Thursday evening by four goals. McCarthy was the best of the forward and did several good bits of work. The backs and half backs were good, but the forwards in general lacked sting. Ernst, late goal-keeper of the Y. M. C. A. played for the Swiss as inside left where he gave Grossenbacker several opportunities of running through. Scheidagger in goal did as much as was posible and kept the score down. In the first half the Young Men could only score one goal and that through Mayo. In the rest half they added three more, Pitt netting two and McCarthy one.

Y. M. C. A.—Ross; McKillop and Laughland; Grogan, James and Hayes-Hoare; Moorhouse, Hurton, Pitt, McCarthy, Mayo Swiss F. Club.—Scheidagger; Berchten and Niderer; Bally, Wittwar and Leahman; Vogel, Egli, Grossenbacher, Ernst and Hirs.

Referee.—Sergt. Lowe.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Liverpool 2, Notts County 0; Manchester United 3, Aston Villa 0; Sunderland 6, Blackburn 2, West Bromwish 1, Everton 1.

Second Division:—Middlesbrough 3, Blackpool 2.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Plymouth Argyle 6, Crystal Palace 2, Southend 3, Brentford 1.

(Northern section):—Accrington 1, Hartlepools 2, Durham 2, Barrow 1, New Brighton 2, Wrexham 2.—Reuter's Special.

ST. LEGER

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are probable runners in the St. Leger with their jockeys:—Bucellas (Jelliss), Foxlaw (Beary), Manna (Donoghue), Picaroon (Smyth), Pons Asinorum (T. Burns), Ptolemy Second (Stern), Riocore (Hulme), Solario (Childs), Sparus (Brennan), Spelthorne (Archibald), St Becan (Elliot), The Sirdar (H. Beasley), Tournesol (Pryor), Warden of Marches (Wells), Zambo (Carslake).

The Jockeys for the following probables have not yet been definitely fixed upon:—Ayaz, El Greco, My Crackers, Sir Kenneth and Warminster.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKETS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

In the share market in jutes though the markets for the raw material and manufactured goods have hardened considerably the feeling has not reflected in the share position which remains, without any active support. In coals buying orders having been satisfied for the time being quieter tendency has asserted itself. In teas and cottons in the absence of any interest those sections continue stagnant. In miscellaneous Bengal Flour recorded an increase in price and beyond the usual dealings there were no outstanding features. Government securities were in better demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—6 per cent bonds 1926 101/4, do 1930 103/12

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref. 91, Imperial Bank 355/8.

Jutes.—Alliance 599, Anglo-India 113/8, Auckland 251, Clive 39, Empire 48/8, Fort William 373, Howrah 40/1. Kamarhatty 533, Kanknarrah 430, Kinnison 1,000 Lansdowne 298, do pref. 111, Lothian 350, National 28/12, New Central 530, Northbrook 12-12, Presidency 7/5, Reliance 63/4, Standard 417, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Bansjorah 7/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 19/12, Burrakur 24/12, Jainty Central 7/10, North Damuda 5/6, Raneegunge 39.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Flour 116, Himalaya, Insurance 1, Indian Cables 4/4, Madan Theatres 2/10, Carew and Co. 51/8.

Tea Companies:—Jutlibari 15, Nasimara pref. 106, Killicott 42/4, Tukvar 25.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenth pence.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 3.

S.S. Gogra Brooks Moulmein.
S.S. Kandahar Jones Hull.

DEPARES.

Sept. 4.

S.S. Varela Bald Busreh.
S.S. Nalgora Lyne Karachi.
S.S. Nazarino Capozzi Genoa.
S.S. Falkenfels Metz Hamburg.

LOADING.

Sept. 3.

Steamer Nawab for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, September 3.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Falkenfels 3852 Bremen 3/9 L Edwards Ltd.
2 Kaisar-i-Hind 5989 London 12/9 M M and Co.
3 Schwardenfels 4908 N.F. N.F. L Edwards.
4 Nalgora 4101 Karachi 3-9 M M and Co.
6 Cl MacWilliam 5370 Fiji Islands 7/9 J Finlay and Co.
7 Nirpura 3647 N.F. N.F. M. M. and Co
12 C/o Manchester 3566 Karachi 9/9 K Nixon and Co.
12a Boa Viagem 328 N.F. N.F. I C N T and Co.
14 Aquileia 4201 Genoa 15/9 L Triestino and M. I.
17 Dara 3083 Antwerp 9/9 T. Morrison and Co.
18 British Rose 3817 Abadan 6/9 Shaw Wallace and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Tana 2653 Colombo 3/9 Graham T Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busrah 4/9 M M and Co.
6 Sumatra Maru 4272 Kobe 8/9 O S Kaisha.
7 Newby Hall 2840 New York 5/9 F F Campbell and Co.
10 Tarantia 3201 Glasgow 5/9 Graham Tdg Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf 9/9 M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C R Japan 3837 Calcitta 5/9 M M and Co.
H Shakuntala (Britomart) 282 N.F. N.F. R Purshotam and Co.
H Laxmi 124 M Coast 4/9 R Assaria and Co.
K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
L/M Hatarapa 4592 N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
N Nazareno 3757 Genoa 4/9 L T and M I S N Co.
P Garada 3218 Java N. F. M. M. and Co.
Q Jamnagar 278 Jamnagar 4/9 Lalji Naranji.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa due about 4th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.

Ranpura due about 11th September Agent P and O. S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 14th September, Agent M M & Co.

Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 6th Sepember, Agent G T Co.

Clan Keith due about 11th September Agent J F Co.

City of Yokohama, due about 16th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kandara due about 6th September, Agent J F Co.

Bassono due about 10th September, Agent P F Co.

Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Axenfels due about 11th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ld.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Benares due about 12th September Agent L Edward Ld.

Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent C T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The depression over East United Provinces has not moved appreciably. Weather is becoming unsettled in South Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly widespread from Burma to the East of the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, the East United Provinces, Kumaon Hills, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, North Punjab, Central India, the East Central Provinces (excluding Berar), and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches; Tavoy five; Pamethin one and a half; Shillong one; Cherapunji and Darjeeling two; Chittagong five; Mymensingh three; Jalpaiguri one; Bogra and Darbhanga one and a half; Navy Dunka two; Gorkhapur, Allahabad, and Bahraich one and a half; Banares three; Cawnpore one; Dehra Dun one; Sailkot two and Saugor and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Bengal.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1-6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Banks selling D D Frcs 762.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 807.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 792.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 110½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 106½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¼

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273 1/2.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs 103.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00
London—Rome Liras 123.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Sept. 2.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 quiet.
Bar Gold £4-4-10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/8 quiet.

London, September 2.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 7/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 7/8.
Closing tone of silver:—Quiet.
Discount, Bank of Enland rate 4½ per cent. since 6th instant.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3½.
Bars Sold £9,000.
Sovereigns for export to India £310,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.09
Christiania	23.76
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.10
Belgium	10,788
Athens	32400

London, Sept. 2.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.37
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38 5/8.
Exchange on London Italy 122.90.

New York, Sept. 2.

Demand Bills 4.24.68

Liverpool Sept. 2.

Figures of Exports of Cotton from America for August 1925.
To Great Britain 25,000 bales.
To Continent 142,000 bales.
To Japan 15,000 bales.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Sept. 2.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8—5/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 mutilated.
Conversion Loan £76 7/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £10 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £102 3/4 Ex.—2 3/4.
Consols 2½ per cent 55 3/4+1/2.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 1/4—3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 58 Ex.—1/2.

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 2.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 13/16
Discounts Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade bills 3 m/st 4 3/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5¼
Rentes 5 per cent. 18 7/16.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 per cent.
Money 1 month 1¼ per cent.
Money 3 months 2-1/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market is Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Sovereigns Ready 13-8-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-8-0.
Bar Gold ready Rs. 21-2-3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-2-6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-8-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74-6-0.

London, Sept. 2.

Bar gold ready. £84-10 1-2.
Silver ready d. 32-14.
Silver forward d. 32-14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm with rising tendency. America and China bought. India sold. Buyers came in after the price had been fixed. We have good opinion of the near future of the market.

SHARES.

London, Sept. 2.

Hongkong Bank £129¼.
Chartered Bank £20.
National Bank £47½.
P. and O. Bank £10.
Eastern Bank £6 1/16.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

MUSLIM PREACHER IN TROUBLE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, appeared for Mr. Mirza Hasham Ispahani, a Persian merchant, and filed a complaint charging Aga Syed Ibrahim with defamation.

The complaint stated that Aga Syed Ibrahim is a preacher and visits Bombay during the month of Mohurum to discourse on and narrate the martyrdom of Imam Husein. The complainant had contributed certain letters to the "Times of India" advocating the abolition of cow sacrifice to promote feelings of amity and good understanding between Muslims and Hindus pointing out that cow sacrifice was not customary in other parts of the Islamic world. The complainant in his letters had also deprecated the intended Haj pilgrimage owing to the hazardous condition of affairs in the Hedjaz and stating that Muslim Governments had prohibited the pilgrimages until more settled conditions prevailed.

Aga Syed Ibrahim Busheri gave certain recitations at the Imambara of the late Anim Tiyjar in Mirza Ali Street from 11th to 18th day of Muhurum and during these recitations, the accused was alleged to have indulged in very defamatory statements about the complainant, calling the complainant a kaffir, wine bibber and evildoer, drinking wine in company of his wife. The words of the accused were a subject of gossip and scandal in the complainant's community and had lowered him in the estimation of his co-religionists.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against Aga Syed Ibrahim Busheri.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AGAINST A SWAMI.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "POLE."

The case in which Mr. Pragji Surji and Goswamini Bhagirathiji, widow of Goswami Devakinand, charged "Pravasi Pagal", editor and publisher of "Pole", and Mr. T. W. Joshi, printer, with defamation came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. S. G. Welinkar, Bar.-at-Law, with Messrs. Frank Oliveira and Kanuga appeared for the complainants, while Mr. J. B. Patel, Bar.-at-Law, defended accused No. 1 and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, defended accused No. 2.

In opening the case for the complainant Mr. Welinkar said that the complainant was a follower of the late Goswami Devakinand, who was a descendent of Shri Vallabhacharya and had a large following of Vaishnavites all over India. The accused No. 1, "Pravasi Pagal", which literally translated would mean idiotic traveller or a lunatic was the editor and publisher of a Gujarati periodical entitled the "Pole." The complainant's attention was drawn to a note in one of the issues of the "Pole" that reminiscences of Goswami Devakinand would be published in the next issue. That was in the issue No. 28 of "Pole" published on June 19. In the next issue dated June 26 only a photo of the late Goswami was published with a note that owing to want of space, the reminiscences of the Goswami had been held over. The reminiscences did not even appear in the issue of July 2.

The Magistrate: "It was in keeping with true commercial journalistic instinct. I believe to keep alive the interest of the readers in the subject."

Mr. Welinkar: "Yes. I should think so."

Continuing Mr. Welinkar then read the passages alleged to be defamatory of the late Goswami accusing him of preaching one thing and acting in another way, in that the Goswami preached against child and old age marriages, but at the same time, himself contracting a marriage with a young damsel from the South for the third time at a very advanced age and permitting his son a child to be married at a very tender age. It was further stated in the "Pole" that verily must the disciple of the Goswami have considered that they were rid of a good riddance when the Goswamiji departed from the world. The late Goswami was further accused of being annoyed at the sight of a Brahmin, but being cheery at the sight of "veshas" (prostitutes). This submitted, Mr. Welinkar reflected on the moral character of the Goswami who was held in great reverence by a large following of Vaishnavas. The Goswami was further alleged to be on terms of intimacy with a Bhatia widow of his age and that when that woman was won over by another man, the Goswami was alleged to have been annoyed and thought of contracting the third marriage. At the sight of the girl from the South the paper stated, the face of the Goswami brightened up. All these statements, said Mr. Welinkar, constituted grossly defamatory statements, attributing to the late Goswami moral turpitude.

Mr. Pragji Surji, the complainant, was then examined by Mr. Welinkar. The complainant stated that he knew the late Goswami as his disciple and stated that all the allegations contained in the "Pole" were entirely false.

The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of August 20, due at 5 a.m.
Dadabhoy Centenary Celebrations. Meeting at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mahatmaji to preside 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

S.S. "Razmak" with English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Meeting to celebrate "G.O.M.'S" centenary, specially called for the youths of Bombay, Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji to preside, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m.
Public lecture by Dr. S. G. Panandiker on "The Standard of Life in India" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Mr. Satyamurti's lecture on "Britain in India," Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

Sunday, Sept. 6.

Ladies' meeting to celebrate "G.O.M.'S" centenary, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

STANDARD OF LIFE IN INDIA.—Dr. S. G. Panandiker of the Elphinstone College will speak on "The Standard of Life in India" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. R. B. Ambedkar will preside.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.—Volunteers of different National Corps are requested to be present at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort this evening at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their respective uniforms to preserve order at the Maharshi Dadabhoy Naoroji Centenary Meeting, when Mahatma Gandhi is to preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan liner 'Macindoe" arrived in London on the morning of 2nd instant.

The Outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW LIQUOR SHOP.—On behalf of the residents of the Tribhuwan Road and other citizens a Public Meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the location of a new liquor shop and to claim redress. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, will preside. Mrs. Yeshavdabai Bhat, Prof. S. V. Phadnis, and others will speak.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 2nd September, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 3rd September, 1925:—Small-pox attacks 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born), nil; Total Mortality this day last year 109.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—The following items sung by Messrs. K. D. Jhoker and Sukhtanker, will be broad-cast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club (Friday) from 9 to 10-30 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V Ware length 387 Metres:—No. 1 Vocal "Teo Jina-Bol"—Rag Durga, Katal: No. 2. Vocal "Sotana Sanga"—Rag Cofee. Thoomar, No. 3. Solo "Ari-maika"—Rag Vasant Bahar Trital: No. 4 Vocal "Ghaghri Mori"—Rag Adana, Trital: No. 5. Piano Solo 'Mori Kar"—Rag Dhani, Trital.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S LECTURE.—Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Swarajya Sabha there will be a public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. Satyamurti just returned from England will address the meeting on "Britain in India." Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

END OF PLANET MILL STRIKE.

About 600 operatives of the Planet Mill situate at Fergusson Road who ceased working on Wedsesday as a protest against the dismissal of the Head Jobbber were ultimately prevailed upon by the management and they consented to work late in the afternoon. The Mill is working as now.

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3rd September, 1925.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.
Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1925.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

To-day, All India celebrates the centenary of Dadabhai Naoroji. Dadabhai belongs to the Order of the Servants of Humanity to whom sacrifice is a duty and personal renown an uneasy surprise. Dadabhai is one of the few Indians who lived the full span of his years and retained to the end the loyalty of the people. The fact is no mean tribute to the clearness of his vision as a patriot and as a pioneer. To a new generation, he was the Grand Old Man of India, and the most strenuous work of his manhood has to be re-constructed for the full appreciation of his service. The whole career of Dadabhai was based on the concept of national righteousness and if he had been born an Englishman he would have voiced the rights of the oppressed with the zeal of Wilberforce. By instinct and training he obtained a rare insight into the economic demonstration of British rule, and it became his *dharma* to scorn delights and live laborious days. He dedicated all his energy to secure justice for India as much for the prosperity of Britain as for the alleviation of the miseries of our people. A well-wisher of Britain, he realised that righteousness alone exalted a nation; he ascribed to the British people noble virtues and strove to awaken them for the benefit of India. The formative period of his youth, it must be remembered, coincided with the arrival of liberal tendencies in the British race. Democracy was expressing itself. Capitalist exploitation was relatively backward and unrefined when he imbibed the doctrine of infallible Liberalism, and to the last day of his life he believed that Britain required only to be told the truth for the repeal of wrongs. When the War broke out, he issued a resonant appeal to the people of India in which he summoned support to the British "in their glorious struggle for justice, liberty, honour and true human greatness and happiness". He did not, however, live to see the outcome of revolting selfishness at the close of the struggle.

Dadabhai was a robust optimist and if his inclinations alone decided his mission, he would have spent his time as a professor and an educationist. Tranquil by temperament and studious by habit, he had very little aptitude for the coarser experiences of politics. Happily, his exalted nature and the purity of his purpose kept him above the turmoil of vulgar politics, and he was honoured as the Nestor of our public life. Age did not impair his vision or vivacity, and when the Congress was in danger, he was by universal assent called to the helm in 1906. There it was that he without reservation or apology proclaimed Swaraj as the only salvation of India. The message was worthy of the pioneer of Indian nationalism, and it is no mean tribute to his memory that the country has cherished it as his testament. From Dadabhai, the message conveyed exceptional authority. For years he had devoted his talents to the persuasion of British statesmen; he fought his way into Parliament as the odious "black man" of Salisbury and he was happy that his resolution on Simultaneous Examinations was accepted by Parliament. It was afterwards discovered that a mere resolution did not bind the Government and Parliament would not take any interest in the furtherance of the resolution. Disappointments beset the path of Dadabhai, but none of them were so spectacular and shattering as those that came to the lot of Indians after the war. The dishonour deliberately thrust upon Indians abroad and the tortuous condonation of events like the Jhallianwalla massacre, did not form problems in Dadabhai's time when nationalists still relied on the conscience of British statesmen. His confessions about the security of British pledges, if repeated now, will carry the flavour of anachronism. In a way, the present generation of Indians have more acute trials to face than Dadabhai, for we are up against the fundamental resistance of the British people. Credit, however, belongs to Dadabhai that he felt his way, undismayed, in the mission of India's liberty, and his name will endure as a Prince among patriots

Next to the sincerity and disinterestedness of his work, comes the amazing industry he applied to the problems he investigated. He was never a slave of catch-words because he was gifted with a critical eye that could examine facts for himself. Some of the present-day politicians who try to monopolise the tradition of his name, are too much preoccupied with tactics to bother about facts. In his study of the poverty-problem, he brought a wealth of understanding and industry which evoked the admiration of scholars like Romesh Chunder Dutt. Dadabhai was a fine controversialist who started by giving full credit to the sincerity of his opponents, and his conclusion on the drain from India is being proved in more patent form. The "drain" is not a theory but a terrific fact. There was no ambiguity about Dadabhai's arguments and proof, and the evils he exposed thrive on an extensive scale. Indian publicists to-day think less of scholarship than the means of effective action. Dadabhai, strong in his faith of Britain, confined his energy to proving that specific evils were un-British. Temper differs with time, but it should be said to the lasting distinction of Dadabhai that he was not an idealist without ideas. His mind was powerfully shaped and he added to its capacity by constant, unremitting study. Saintliness and statesmanship have seldom been combined since the day of Marcus Aurelius, but Dadabhai was one of the elect who cultivated the manner of serene vigour which is so difficult to those who take a hand in public affairs. We remember his career with pride, and we cannot recall a single occasion in his life which we would wish were differently ordered. Because he was a champion of righteous dealing, he espoused the cause of India, and Indians to-day will remember with grateful homage the services of a great patriot and renew their pledge to the cause of Freedom that consecrates the name of Dadabhai Naoroji.

A REACTIONARY PRONOUNCEMENT.

There is a certain absurd incongruity about the Assembly's discussion on prohibition of alcoholic beverages in India because of the ultimate weakness of the Opposition as compared with the size of the majority which, on any vital issue, it is always able to command. Sir Alexander Muddiman and his colleagues know very well that whatever the weight of argument and of numbers on the other side, the springs of power lie with themselves. Debates come and go, resolutions may be carried and the Government defeated, but the fundamentals of their policy remain unchanged. The debate has therefore little more than an academic value except in so far as it has elicited an important and, let us add, a frankly reactionary announcement of the Central Government's attitude in regard to the goal of excise policy. Like Lord Morley who could not stretch his mental eyes so as to discern the establishment of responsible government in India, Sir Basil Blackett has boldly refused to accept the "principle of ultimate prohibition". That is surely unkind. Sir Basil should at least have accepted the principle as an ultimate ideal just as the Government of India have done in all important matters—self-government, Indianisation, racial equality in law, fiscal autonomy. In principle, the Government have accepted Indian demands in everything: it is only in practice that they fumble and do nothing. Such an acceptance "in principle" gives a charming sensation of being in a state of transition to the people while it appears safely distant to the vested interests. Why not let the policy of prohibition, like the political constitution, be in a transitory stage? But Sir Basil emphatically declares that prohibition is "an utterly impracticable policy." Governmental practice, after all, depends on the ideals and the interests of the governing caste and if Sir Basil is prompted by personal predilections and revenue considerations to reject the aim of public abstinence, we have nothing to say about it. The fact that America has worked the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment with a reasonable amount of success, propaganda of brewery interests notwithstanding, shows that Sir Basil's notions of practicability have reference only to the powers and standards of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. What is possible in the United States to-day is surely not beyond the range of probability in India after years. We hold, however, that it is a mistake for prohibitionists in India to stress the analogy with America beyond limits. For in India, the ideal and the practice have always been abstinence so that prohibition means, in effect, not a mere ban on the sale or import of liquor but its avoidance even for personal consumption. In India, unlike America, the drink-habit is regarded as an irreligious lapse and a sign of social vulgarity. In many Hindu castes and among sturdy Mussalmans a moderate drinker for whom Col. Crawford expressed touching solicitude would be viewed with as much sympathy as a moderate thief or a moderate adulterer. The drink-evil in India is partly the product of shallow Westernisation with its "fashionable" clubs and dinners and toasts and partly the reaction of poverty since it is the bleakness and drudgery of working-class life that in too many instances account for the attractiveness of drink. In both cases, we owe its widespread prevalence and growth to *Pax Britannica* and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made no secret of it. Since abstinence is enjoined in India as a matter of religious injunction and social tradition, prohibition is much less difficult to achieve than in Western countries, particularly after the lead given by Pussyfoot Johnson. As Mr. Kelkar well put it, the experience of America should reinforce the instinct of India.

But in India the main impediment to prohibition is not the education of public opinion since Indian opinion is overwhelmingly prohibitionist: the obstacle lies rather in persuading the Government to carry out popular wishes and in inducing them to co-operate wholeheartedly with the public for eradicating the drink-evil. And the importance of the Assembly's debate consists in the fact that Sir Basil Blackett, as the mouthpiece of the Central Government, has absolutely rejected the goal of prohibition. In excise, as in opium, the Government's policy, according to Sir Basil, has been maximum of revenue with minimum of consumption. But as Dr. Datta in his admirable speech showed, while it has been quite successful as regards revenue, it has not succeeded in eradicating or substantially mitigating the drink-consumption. Moreover, the enhancement of price involved in the rationing policy has penalised the poor without weaning them from the temptation of drink as total prohibition would. The real gravamen of the charge, against Sir Basil lies, however, is that his statement of the Government of India's excise policy flatly contradicts the accepted goal of the Bombay Government in their resolution on the Excise Committee last February. As though the burden of provincial contributions were not enough for making the Minister of Excise reluctant to sacrifice the revenue, derived from the drink bill, Sir Basil has thrown an additional obstacle in his way. For, let us make no mistake, prohibition is impossible if it is attempted piecemeal and haphazard. Even if we ignore the risk of smuggling which is added to that of illicit distillation in any plan of regional and partial prohibition, we cannot so easily get over the question of the import of foreign liquor which falls within the province of the Central Government. It is obvious that a provincial ban on country liquor will merely mean a premium on the sale of foreign spirits unless the import of alcoholic drinks from abroad is strictly forbidden and the prohibition rigidly enforced. That Sir Basil has evidently no intention of doing and the real significance of his speech lies in his refusal to assist the Ministers of Excise struggling to pursue a policy of provincial prohibition in response to popular desires by agreeing to restrict the import of foreign beverages. Sir Basil has thus virtually undermined the Bombay Government's policy and his pronouncement is sure to hamper the prospects of their programme. It is hence the imperative duty of the Bombay Government and the Minister of Excise to protest against this sabotage and see that their policy is not mutilated by the wet reaction at Simla.

Notes of the Day.

Labour and India.

The Independent Labour Party is the brain of the Labour movement in Britain. What it thinks to-day the Labour movement thinks to-morrow. The message for India which Messrs. Chaman Lal and Satyamurti have brought from this Party breathes genuine sympathy with her struggle for freedom. The Independent Labour Party, the message says, has never held the view that Britain has any moral right to govern India and is profoundly convinced that a policy of freedom and reconciliation must be pursued not only in the interests of the Indian people but equally for the welfare of the British Commonwealth. This is exactly the view of India. Unfortunately the Independent Labour Party, of which the late Labour Premier and many of his colleagues are members, was not able to secure the translation of its sympathy with India into deed even when Labour was in a position to help her. The procedure suggested in the second para of the message does not exactly accord with what India wants. The Round Table Conference that the Assembly, voicing the national view, demanded, was not a conference merely of representatives of the Indian parties to draft a constitution with the Government as an indifferent or even a benevolent spectator, but a meeting of the representatives of the people with those of the British Government at which the supreme consideration in the mind of the participants was the freedom of India. It is thus only that the legitimate vested interests of Britain and the needs of the Empire can be harmonised with the inalienable right of India to be mistress in her own house.

India's Honour.

From Reuter's telegrams it is evident that the feeling against the employment of Indian lascars as blacklegs in the shipping strike is gathering strength in South Africa. The South African Government have received numerous telegrams from all over the country protesting against the employment of lascars as strike-breakers and the Premier, in reply to these protests, has issued a statement intimating that Government will not countenance such a step and pointing out that Lascars being prohibited immigrants will not be allowed to land in South African ports even for the purpose of being transhipped to other ports. This declaration by the South African Government is not surprising in view of the fact that the Hertzog Government is a coalition government representative of the Labour Party as well as the Nationalists. But so far as India is concerned the humiliating fact is that her name has been gratuitously tarnished as that of a country willing to allow her sons to be used as tools of foreign capitalists. The Government of India as usual, do not seem to be alive to the need of vindicating the country's honour. It would have been easy for them to do so: they had only to issue orders prohibiting the recruitment of Indian lascars for employment as strike-breakers. It is not yet too late for them to retrieve India's position and we trust the Legislative Assembly will immediately take measures to compel them to do so.

Age of Consent.

The Legislative Assembly is again discussing the Age of Consent Bill which it inconsiderately threw out last March. The Bill is very halting in its nature, being a compromise between the reformer who wants 16 years as the age limit and the orthodox who opposes any alteration. The Bill as it now stands, however, not only embodies a *via media* regarding the age limit but it also differentiates between husbands and strangers. The 'age of consent' in the case of husbands has been after thirty-five years raised to 13 while in that of strangers it has been made 14. As Sir Hari Singh Gour, who is the real parent of the measure, rightly observed, the bill is miscalled the age of consent bill and its real object would be better indicated by the title of Protection of Children Bill. If the Government and the Select Committee expected that the opponents of the Bill would be reconciled to the measure by a reduction in the age limit and a distinction between husbands and strangers they have lived to see their hopes falsified. The two champions of orthodoxy from Madras vehemently denounced any interference with the social and domestic affairs of the people. We agree that the penal code is not the best means of social reform, but we think also that it is a legitimate function of the State to protect the health and liberty of girls and to aid the social reformer in his endeavour to raise the age of marriage. The amiable generalities of Pandit Malaviya seem almost meaningless in the face of the tragedies of girl wives and child widows, that are being enacted every day all over India. There is no absurdity to which orthodoxy will not lead, but the greatest of them is the belief that its resistance to this bare measure of social justice—or indeed to any piece of social reform—is based on religion! For ourselves, we would have preferred a 16 year limit and a single limit for both husbands and strangers. The present Bill besides being timid is likely to create complications both legal and social.

Railway Autocrats.

On Wednesday Mr. G. P. Singh, M.L.A., asked Government "whether they had seen the report of the Ajmere-Khandwa section train being detained at Ajmere for one hour and forty-five minutes because the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who was to travel by that train, was enjoying dinner and dance, thus causing inconvenience to the passengers and whether Government proposed to take any steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents." The Government spokesman, Mr. Sim, while substantially admitting the truth of the report—which, we may add, was first published in the "Chronicle"—sought to whitewash the delinquency of the high railway official concerned by advancing a plea which we have reason to believe is based on inaccurate information supplied to him. It was understood, Mr. Sim said, "that the train referred to was a slow mixed train and as it was the last train out of Ajmer towards Nasirabad it was delayed on the night in question for the benefit not only of the General Traffic Manager, but for that of the local passengers wishing to return to Nasirabad after the entertainment promoted by the local authorities in aid of the Girl Guides Association." Mr. Sim was, however, constrained to add that it was not usual to delay trains in this manner and that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Agent. The train referred to was due to leave Ajmere at 10.45. The trains connecting with it are the Delhi to Bombay passenger train arriving about an hour earlier and the Ahmedabad to Delhi mail. Both these trains arrived at Ajmere in time and there was no reason why the train should have left a minute later than 10-45. The plea that it was the last train out of Ajmere for Nasirabad and that it was delayed for the benefit of the local passengers *wishing* (our italics) to return to Nasirabad after the entertainment is, according to our information, hardly borne out by facts. because the only passenger who entered the train at Ajmere after the entertainment was the General Traffic Manager himself and the "*slow* mixed train" was converted into a fast train by the deputation of a special officer to see that it so increased its speed after it had left Ajmere as to make up the lost time. Thus not only was the train delayed at Ajmere but, it was allowed to run between Ajmere and the next halting station at a speed not permissible except in emergencies. This is not the first time that the convenience of passengers has been subordinated to the pleasure of railway autocrats who do not seem to realise that they are setting a bad example to their subordinates.

STARVING INDIANS OUT OF S. AFRICA

BREACH OF 1914 AGREEMENT.

MAHATMA ON ASIATIC BILL

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Commenting on the Asiatic Bill recently introduced in the Union Parliament of South Africa Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—It reduces the position of the resident Indian population to such an extent that without the Union Government having to pay any compensation whatsoever there will be no Indian settlers in South Africa within a few years' time if the provisions of the Bill are applied enough stringency. There will be powers given to the administration to freeze out every Indian, no matter what his status may be in the land of his adoption or even of his birth, for the bill makes no distinction between Indians born in South Africa and domiciled in South Africa. Safeguards provided by the Bill are all illusory and can be rendered perfectly nugatory. The Bill is an indication of the determination of the Union Government to starve Indians out of South Africa. So far as public opinion here is concerned it is unanimously on the side of the Indian setters. Unfortunately for them it is at present ineffective. Such as it is, it will certainly be mobilized for the purpose of preventing the impending spoliation of our countrymen in South Africa in total disregard of the agreement of 1914 which was designed to guarantee the then existing rights of the Indian residents in South Africa.—A. P.

REPATRIATION SCANDAL.

MR. NAIDU ON ASIATIC BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. R. Naidu, Editor, "Indians Abroad", Madras, *en route* to South Africa, addressed a public meeting held under the auspices of the Indian National Association the subject being the "Position of Indians abroad". He especially laid stress on the present anti-Indian legislation in South Africa, in opposing which effectively lay the test of the Government of India's sincerity. Simply deputing an officer to London for discussion is no good solution of the overseas Indians' problem. The repatriation scandal of South Africa is heart-rending. His main quarrel is with Indian Leaders including the Legislative Council members who are apathetic and who showed complete ignorance of the problem of Indians overseas.

Subesequently interviewed, he stated that the statement made by the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association regarding deck passengers' hardships was surprising. He wished that Messrs. Petit and Natrajan had travelled to Africa as deck passengers. Only then they could rightly appreciate the hardships and the treatment meted out to the passengers. Incidentally questioned what he thought of the views expressed in the "Zanzibar Voice" regarding the Lowlands of Kenya he said he thought it advisable that the decision should be left to Indians on the spot. Regarding Indian subordinates in the East African provincial governments, including Tanganyika, he said members of the Indian Legislatures should treat that point against the Lee recommendations. Mr. Naidu will visit Tanganyika shortly.

PRINCE'S FIRST EXPERIENCE OF "WOOLY GAUCHO."

LONDON, Sept. 2.

During an inspection of Liebig's estancia at Corrientes, Prince of Wales had the first experience of the "Wooly gaucho," otherwise the cowboy saddles. He witnessed the display of broncho-busting and cowboy races and sports in which several hundred gauchos of neighbouring ranches participated. At the conclusion of the display, gauchos escorted the Prince to the town entertaining him with the exhibition of their skill in lasso-throwing upon ostriches which were encountered on the way. Subsequently the Prince of Wales held a reception at the Corrientes Theatre, after which he resumed his journey. The news of Prince's trip spread rapidly all over the country with the result that crowds gathered at the railwayside and cheered royal train.—Reuter's Special.

COLON WELCOMES PRINCE.

LONDON, Spt. 2.

Buenos Aires.—Hundreds of school children clad in white and lining the streets, waving Union Jacks, welcomed the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Colon where he inspected another of Liebig's factories. After lunch, the Prince boarded the palatial river steamer "Ciudad de Bouenos Aires" for returning to the capital along the wide Uruguay river. At nightfall, the sounds of distant cheering of crowds gathered on the banks and watching the gaily illuminated vessel pass, were plainly audible to those aboard who enjoyed the fairyland spectacle of myriad-coloured lights ashore. On arrival at Buenos Aires, the Prince was greeted by the cheering of two Argentine cruisers and His Majesty's "Curlew" and the liner "Almanzora" whose passengers are due to sail for England tomorrow and who had assembled a stern voiciferously joining in the cheering.—Reuter's Special.

TURKEY AND MOSUL.

BRITISH NAVAL CONCENTRATION.

INFLUENCING LEAGUE'S DECISION?

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—With reference to the Turkish complaint to the League that Britain is concentrating her naval force in the eastern Mediterranean with the apparent object of influencing the League's decision on the subject of Mosul, it is authoritatively stated that the allegation is ludicrous in the extreme. The fact is that the movements of British warships in the Mediterranean are in execution of the usual summer programme, and have no connection whatever with any political question. Possibly the recent passage through the Dardanelles of a couple of British warships which were proceeding to the Black Sea has given rise to the Turkish complaint.—Reuter.

A PRIVATE SESSION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—The 35th session of the League of Nation's Council assembled, privately, to-day and drew up the agenda. Subsequently, at a short public sitting, it was decided "inter alia" to submit to the forthcoming assembly the report of the temporry Slavery Committee raised by the New Zealand delegation at the Third Assembly.

It is stated that the debate on Mosul will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

TURKISH ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—Col. Amery occupying Mr. Chamberlain's seat at this morning's meeting of the League of Nations Council, made an important statement refuting the Turkish Government's allegations as regards the violation of the so-called "Brussels" line of the Mosul frontier and demonstrations in the Aegean sea. The statement was made after the Turkish Minister repeated his allegations.—Reuter.

GAMELIN'S NEW OFFICE

SARRAIL NOT ENTIRE SUCCESS?

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—General Gamelin has been appointed Assistant High Commissioner for Syria and Commander-in-Chief in Levant. The newspapers state that General Gamelin will hold the same position in relation to Marshal Sarrail as General Naulin bears to Weygand in Morocco.

"L'Echo de Paris" interprets General Gamelin's appointment as Government's realisation that Marshal Sarrail has not been an entire success.—Reuter.

ABDEL KERIM MASSES RESERVES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Paris.—According to the Fez correspondent of the "Temps" Abdel Kerim has carefully prepared to retreat from Adjir in the event of the Spaniards capturing the town. He has established his headquarters at Bourda which occupies the key position at the head of the valley leading to the heart of the Riff mountains. He has already massed reserves to the north of Bourda which is connected with Adjir by telephone.—Reuter.

MORE SEAMEN JOIN STRIKE.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS STRANDED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A mass meeting of 150 seamen of Middlesborough decided to join the strike and appointed a strike committee and pickets.

Holiday-makers were stranded in Jersey, where the mail did not arrive to-day.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Despite the activity of pickets at Hull to-day, the unofficial strike of seamen seems to be fizzling out. The "Melville" sailed with the full crew while the Wilson liner "Albania" secured a crew for her Mediterranean voyage

More extensive picketing is in evidence at Liverpool where the ex-Minister Mr. Shinwell is the organiser for the Marine Workers Union, but no ships have been held up. The "Megantic," bound for Quebec and the "Cedric Carmania" for New York, are signing-on hands slowly. Shipping officials state that men are pouring in from other ports for the purpose of signing-on.

Southampton.—The crews of the Southern Railway Company's Cross Channel steamers from Southampton have given notice of withdrawal. It is noteworthy that four vessels are due to cross this evening.

The Southern Railway management have warned the intending cross-channel passengers against travelling to Southampton as there is no possibility of any boats sailing to-night owing to the strike of crews.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION IN S. AFRICA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Cape Town.—As the regular mail steamer has been held up, mails for England are being despatched to-morrow by the steamer "Umvoti" manned by the Loscar crew.

Government have received numerous telegrams from all over the country protesting against the employment of lascars as strike-breakers. The Premier, in reply, to these protests had issued a statement intimating that Government will not allow such a step and pointing out that Lascars being prohibited immigrants will not be allowed to land in the South African ports even for the purpose of being transhipped to other ports.

Durban.—Arab firemen of the steamer "Rhymky" have decided to strike in sympathy with the men of other vessels.

Pretoria.—Labour Minister Creswell's offer to preside over a round table conference of ship-owners and seamen has been accepted by the former. Meanwhile, all pending prosecutions of seamen have been suspended.—Reuter.

A FATAL ERROR.

Cape Town.—Feeling is unanimous throughout South Africa that the importation of Lascar crews will be a fatal error calculated to alienate sympathy both of Government and the public. The critical question at present is whether the strike will spread to two maize ships, and also the steamer "Roman Star" which is due to leave with a record shipment of citrus fruit.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

WANTED FREEDOM AND RECONCILIATION.

BRITAIN HAS NO MORAL RIGHT TO GOVERN.

INDIA TO FRAME HER CONSTITUTION.

The following message to India has been sent by the Independent Labour Party of Britain through Messrs. S. Satyamurti M. L. C. and Dewan Chaman Lal M. L. A. who arrived in India on Monday:—

7th August 1925.

The I. L. P. sends cordial greetings to the people of India and assures them of its wholehearted support in their struggle for the political and economic liberty which has for centuries been denied to them. The I. L. P. has never held the view that Britain has any moral right to govern India, and views with humiliation the record of oppression which has accompanied that Government. It is profoundly convinced that a policy of freedom and reconciliation must be pursued, not only in the interests of the Indian people, but equally for the welfare of the British Commonwealth. It rejoices in the growth of the Swarajist and Labour movements in India, and, whilst recognising that freedom in India can only be won by the people of India themselves, pledges itself to do all in its power to hasten the establishment of full self-government therein. It looks forward to the time when the Indian and British peoples will be able to co-operate as free and equal partners for their mutual good and the common welfare of the world.

It therefore again pledges itself to bring all possible pressure upon the British Government and British public opinion in favour of a policy whereby the representatives of the Indian parties should be asked to meet in Conference and draft a Constitution for India with a view to immediate application in consultation with the British Government.

CLIFFORD ALLEN,
Chairman.

EMPIRE PRESS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Sydney.—Mr. Stokes, Lord Mayor, in according a civic welcome to the delegates to the Empire Press Conference expressed the hope that they would acquire a better understanding and keener appreciation of Australia's aims and problems as a result of their visit.

Viscount Burnham and Sir Percival Phillips replied on behalf of the United Kingdom Delegation. The former said they had come with the desire of uniting and co-ordinating newspaper energies and capacities for common good. Sir Percival emphasised the necessity, now even greater than before the war, of fuller appreciation of each other's difficulties and needs, and unwavering spirit of loyalty and comradeship.

Mr. Stokes, replying to the toast of his health, said he belonged to the Labour party, and emphasised the fact that New South Wales did not want immigrants till the present land system was adjusted.

The Delegation, in the afternoon, attended an At-Home at Government House and dined in the evening as the guests of Sydney members of the Press Union.

Speaking at the Press Union Members dinner, Sir Hugh Denison referring to the Lord Mayor's remarks regarding immigration, said there were great stretches of unoccupied territory in Australia and for any one to say that until land was cut up there was no room for immigrants was a farce. He appealed to his hearers not to be misled by class-biassed assertions.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

Sydney.—Mr. Arthur Moore of Calcutta in a speech on behalf of India, Crown Colonies and Dependencies said that to the British in India it was a great experience to visit the self-governing Dominions. India's problems were no parallel, but India and Australia had a common strategic interest. India la on the road home, and, figuratively, as well as literally they were all in the same boat.—Reuter.

A SEAPLANE IN DISTRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

San Francisco.—Five men in a disabled seaplane in the rough sea and drenched by a tropical storm is the picture evoked by the reports of the warships searching in the mid-Pacific for P H. 9 number one, one of the two seaplanes that started to fly to Hawaii. She wirelessed at 1/45 yesterda 150 knots, from the island of Maui. that she would probably be forced to descend owing to adverse winds and lack of fuel. "We shall crack up if we come down in this weather, was almost the last message received from the plane, whose commander is John Rodgers.—Reuter.

SIR S. BRANCKER AT PORT SAID.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Port Said.—Sir Sefton Brancker arrived here, to-day, on board the "Ranpura". He will fly to Abouki with Sir Oliver Swann to-morrow to open the first stage of negotiations for the proposed route to India Colonel Birchall and Lieut.-Col. Minchin leave for Palestine this evening to seek a suitable intermediate landing place.—Reuter.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Melbourne.—A mass meeting of striking seamen here and at Sydney has rejected the owners' offer to waive legal claims against men if they returned to work within 48 hours and passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the strike leaving its settlement in the hands of the Sydney Seamens' Union. The Waterside Workers' Federation has instructed its member to continue working. It is understood British seamen are undecided.

9 STEAMERS LAID UP.

Wellington.—Nine overseas steamers are laid up in New Zealand waters. Shipowners have intimated their men that if they return to their ship by Saturday no punishment will be enforced. Owners emphatically declare that they will not depart from the National Maritime Boards' rates. Reuter.

COMPULSORY CONFERENCE FAILS?.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Brisbane.—The compulsory conference mentioned on 31st August has failed, and meat works are closing down throwing idle hundreds of workers.—Reuter.

BRISBANE STRIKE ENDS

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Brisbane.—The Railway strike has been settled.—Reuter.

COLONEL CONVICTED OF SMUGGLING ARMS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Shanghai.—Col. Christie, an officer of the Order of the British Empire, who was among the international quintette arrested on the charge of smuggling arms, has been sentenced by the British Police Court to three months' imprisonment. The trial of remaining accused is proceeding.—Reuter's Special.

UNIVERSAL SPINNING.

"THE ONLY WAY TO SELF-RELIANCE."

MAHATMAJI INTERVIEWED.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay yesterday. On his arrival at the Victoria Terminus station in the morning he was received by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and several other friends. He is staying in Revashankar Jugjivan's house, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, his usual Bombay residence. Knowing that he would soon be caught up in the maze of engagements that have been fixed up for him even in advance of his arrival, a representative of "The Chronicle" sought an interview with him soon after his arrival at his residence. And Gandhiji readily consented to give one, though visitors had already begun to call. He had a slightly tired look but otherwise was as cheery and fit as ever.

BENGAL IMPRESSIONS.

Our representative began by asking about Gandhiji's outstanding impressions of his Bengal tour and he replied that so far as khaddar was concerned, the thing that counted most, the province in general showed as much enthusiam for khaddar and as much disposition to work out the programme as any other province. It might even do more. Asked what advice he had given or would give to the Bengal Swarajists with regard to the policy in the Legislative Council, he replied that he had only advised them to follow the lead of Pandit Motilal Nehru. Gandhiji had by now taken out his twirligig and begun plying it.

SPIN! SPIN! SPIN!

"What remedy would you suggest against the prevailing stagnation in the country?" was the next question. He fixed a fond look on the twirligig, drew out a fine long thread, and said with a beaming smile, "well, I have already prescribed my remedy. Spin, spin, spin, till stagnation vanishes. That is my remedy and it holds the field till another or an alternative remedy is suggested and a case made out for it." Our representative pointed out that Village Panchayats were being suggested in several places especially in Maharashtra, and also Co-operative Societies for khaddar work as adjuncts for village organisation. "They are all right" said Gandhiji, "where they can properly be worked out in a spirit of absolute self-reliance. Where this spirit prevails I would welcome almost any organisation as better than none, but I fear that in many cases these institutions might turn out to be additional instruments to accustom people to lean on officials or their agents. What we want to unite and vitalise the whole nation is a common industry which all can carry on entirely by themselves. Universal spinning is the thing".

HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

"Do you see any signs, even if stray, of the Hindu-Muslim tension easing?" he was asked next. "Ah", he said gravely, "no, it is growing worse, but only to grow better. I fear the growing tension may end in an explosion, though we shall try to make it as little violent as possible. But with the reaction following, the two communities must coalesce, and absorption in common constructive work can keep down the violence of the explosion and will further cement the union when it comes".

REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD.

"What reply would you have the Congress give to Lord Birkenhead?" "More work and more briskly on the lines I have already suggested" was the prompt reply.

"May we not", our representative asked, "take him at his word in a sporting mood and spring a Swaraj Scheme upon him"

"If the offer were made in a genuine sporting mood we could accept it so," rejoined Mahatmaji, but, in the absence of any actual signs of a change of heart on his part, I only fear that the offer to consider any scheme prepared by us may turn out to be a trap. I would not walk into it".

Asked if he would not convene a representative leaders' Conference to re-explore the avenues to the unity of all parties, he replied, "I have answered this question several days ago. I am also referring to the topic in to-day's "Young India". Informal attempts were being made but the time for a formal conference is not yet. At present almost each party wants unity, no doubt, but unity on its own terms. No Conference can succeed under these circumstances. As soon as I see any general disposition to subordinate one's individual or party views to the present needs of the country, I shall be the first to call such a conference".

As there were several visitors anxious to speak to Gandhiji, our representative brought the interview to a close after thanking Gandhiji for it.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Sept. 2.—The Admiralty announces that in pursuance of the Government's policy of naval economy, dockyards at Rosyth and Pembroke will be closed down at the end of the financial year, but the building plant will be maintained so as to enable the reopening in case of need.—Reuter

London, Sept. 2.—A dozen Communists are recently arrested in connection with an attempt to demonstrate against the Polish execution of Communists have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from a fortnight to a month in addition to small fines.—Reuter's Special.

Port Said, Sept. 2.—The Belgian King and Queen arrived here by the P. and O s.s. "Ranpura" and landed for a bathe from the beach and then reembarked for India.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 2.—Sir Geoffre Clarke who is representing India at the International Telegraphic Conference has been elected President of the Committee dealing with the principal telegraph convention.—Reuter's Special.

WARNING TO IBN-E-SAUD

CONFIDENCE IN KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS' RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta, was held last night at Halliday Park, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad presided. The following resolutions were carried amidst applause:—

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta expresses its deep satisfaction that the news of the bombardment of Medina is not true and strongly urges on Sultan Ibn Saud to observe strictly the pledges which he had given the Islamic world in his last announcement and further this meeting strongly hopes the army of Ibn Saud will refrain even at the most critical military emergencies from such actions which would cause bloodshed within the boundaries of the city of Medina or any way damage the tomb of the Holy Prophet or mosques or any other tomb or memorial otherwise Sultan Ibn Saud will loose the confidence of the Islamic world and the enemies of Islam will find an opportunity to take advantage of the situation.

This mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Calcutta expresses deep regret and abhorence at the actions of those irresponsible and selfish persons who adopted threatening attitude towards Maulana Shaukat Ali and other Khilafat workers and hopes that the responsible and sensible section of the people of Bombay will not lend any support to those mischief-makers. This meeting strongly appeals to all those Mussalmans of Bombay who are not under the influence of the emissaries of Sheriff Hussain and Amir Ali to try their utmost to put a stop to all such actions which create disunion and division in the Muslim rank when there is unanimity on the question of the veneration for the holy cities and tombs and memorials therein and the Central Khilafat Committee of India has been from the beginning trying its utmost to impress the necessity of maintaing the inviolability of the sacred places in the holy cities it will be the greatest misfortune for the Mussalmans if any division or disunion exist in their camp at this juncture and the enemies of Islam and the Hejdaz allowed to take advantage of the situation.

NO NEWS IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Though a Bombay message giving the text of a cable received from Jeddah by a member of the Hedjaz Deputation supports the previous disturbing reports about the bombardment of Medina, the news available in Simla shows that as Medina is under seige no authentic version is obtainable.—A.P.

SECTIONAL DISPUTE AMONG LAHORE MUSLIMS,

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Strained feelings between two sections of Mahomedans of Lahore over the report of the bombardment of Medina have culminated in the arrest by the police of a Mahomedan youth named Abdulla on a charge of attempting to murder with a knife, Maulvi Syed Muhammed, son of Maulvi Didar Ali Shah, leader of the Hanafis. The injuries received by Maulvi Syed Muhammed are, however, not very serious, and he is progressing well. Feelings are running high between the two sections of Mahomedans.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR SUBMARINE CONTINUES

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Rome.—Search for the submarine "Veniero" continues. Oil bubbles were observed on the surface of water near Cape Passero where it is believed the submarine sank. Soundings are being taken in the depth of about 50 fathoms.—Reuter.

SOVIET AEROPLANES IN JAPAN

LONDON, Sept. 3

Tokio.—Of the two Soviet aeroplanes flying from Peking to Tokio one has arrived here; the other landed in the fortified area of Shimonoseki, where it has been detained pending investigations.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A public meeting held under the auspices of the Gujerat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad, passed a resolution of condolence at the sad demise of Dr. Ramkrishna Bhandarkar who was a great scholar and a social reformer.—A.P.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held under the Presidency of Mr. Vallabhbi Patel passed a resolution supporting the Prize of Delhi scheme and condemning the scheme proposed by Government which was not likely to encourage national art and architecture.—A.P.

AGE OF CONSENT.

BILL PASSED BY ASSEMBLY.

COAL GRADING BILL CARRIED

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Assembly unanimously passed this evening the Coal Grading Bill as amended by the Select Committee without any further amendment.

The Assembly has also passed the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The Home Member's bill to penalise corrupt practices among members of the Legislative bodies was referred to a Select Committee which, however will not sit till the next session.

Minor bills amending the Provident Fund Act and Opium Act were passed without discussion.

The Bill amending Criminal Procedure Code was not considered owing to the lateness of the hour and the House rose at 5/20. It will meet again on Monday to discuss the Reforms resolution.

Important and partly controversial motions appeared on the order paper of the Assembly to-day. These included further discussion of the Age of Consent Bill and the second and third readings of the Coal Grading Bill, the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, the Legislative Bodies Corrupt Practices Bill, the Criminal Procedure Code amendment Bill, the Provident Fund Bill and the Opium Bill.

About a hundred questions were answered.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

The House then proceeded with further discussion on the clauses of the Age of Consent Bill.

Dr. Dutta moved that the age of consent for married girls be raised to 14 years instead of 13 as provided by the proposed Bill. He said his amendment was for educating the community, for the betterment of health and for safe-guarding the interests of the community.

The Home Member said his offer was only this, that he could by executive reference consult the Local Governments and administrations on Dr. Gour's proposal to raise the age to fifteen in case of non-marital relations.

Capt. Hira Singh narrated interesting stories amidst considerable laughter to prove his point that unless the age was raised India would not be able to produce leaders of the army and that these would continue to be provided only by a few martial communities. The House should not sacrifice the happiness of the nation by yieding to orthodox opposition of some Madras and Bengal Brahmins.

Dr. Datta's amendment was withdrawn.

On the Home Member's threat that he would withdraw his previous offer of circulating to the Local Governments, in case Dr. Gour moved his amendment, the latter withdrew the same.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's amendment that the punishment to a husband should be only by a fine and not by imprisonment because the latter would cause domestic rumination, was rejected by 64 votes to 29, so also was Mr. Acharya's which pleaded for a small compromise by proposing that punishment in case of husband be only six months' imprisonment or a fine. This also was rejected by the House by 59 votes to 37.

All clauses having been passed the Home Member moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Rangachariar assured that he did not take the orthodox view. The fact, however, was that though public opinion was advanced there were still communities which believed in early marriages and their early consummation. He, therefore, warned Government that such communities should not be harrassed as the result of the administration of this law. Personally, he accepted the bill and thought it was a wise step which the Assembly would not regret.

Mr. Rama Iyengar once again appealed to the house to exclude husbands from the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Kelkar said he was neither a reckless reformer nor bigotted in these matters. He would accept the bill as a whole although he had voted for the amendments to modify the punishment.

Mr. Belve spoke for over twenty minutes and heatedly opposed the Bill.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt felt he could not give his silent vote and vehemently protested against the Bill. They had come to the House not to introduce social legislation but to secure constitutional changes. (Hear, hear and laughter).

Sir Alexander Muddiman said that Government believed that as the speech of Mr Rangachariar had shown it was carrying with the Bill the advanced section of the orthodox community. (Applause).

The Bill was declared carried by a division of 84 votes against 11.

COAL GRADING BILL.

Sir Charles Innes moved the consideration of the Select Committee's report on the Coal Grading Bill. The Committee, he said, examined the report and came to unanimous conclusions. The Bill had been improved by the Select Committee and the best thing the House could do was to pass it to-day.

Sir Willoughby Carey asked the Assembly to pass the Bill as soon as possible.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta explained that the joint minute by him and by Mr. Abhyankar was only explanatory. They wanted to show that they did not fully accept the Noyce Committee's report but found that the Bill as a whole was acceptable to them though he would have liked some improvement in one or two matters.

Mr. Neogy said it was his privilege 18 months ago to bring to the notice of the Assembly the serious difficulties of the coal trade. The present legislation was the only tangible action which had been taken since that date in aid of the trade.

(Message incomplete.)

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

INTERPELLATIONS.

SIMLA, September 2.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday list, Mr. Burden announced that the Government of India had appointed Thakur Zorawar Singhji, M.L.C. to be a member of the Skeen Committee as a representative of the Indian States.

Mr. Burden, replying to Mr Rangaswami Iyengar, said that no official intimation was received about Sir Laming Worthington Evans, War Secretary's, visit to India. The visit was probably of a private nature but according to Reuter it had been cancelled.

Sir Charles Innes, questioned by Mr. Abdul Haya, said the number of the North Eastern Railway strikers was 22,000. Out of these 14,000 had returned to duty and the balance were struck off the roll. As none were dismissed the question of reinstatement did not arise.

Replying to Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan regarding export of cattle to foreign countries Mr. Bhore said that the number of cattle exported in 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25 was 12,675 12,597 and 10,185 respectively. Mr. Bhore added that Government had no evidence that export of cattle had resulted in serious depletion of good breeds of Indian cattle and that Government did not see any case for prohibition of further export of cattle.

Replying to Mr. Mutalik, Sir Basil Blackett said that the amount of gold absorbed by the public in India during the last three years taking production plus imports less exports was as follows:—1922-23 Rs. 43.89 lakhs, 1923-24 Rs. 31.74 lakhs to which should be added and £2 millions worth of gold sold to the public by the Government of India out of the stock in paper currency reserve, and 1924-25, Rs. 76.24 lakhs.

PROHIBITION.

Dr. Datta in moving his amendment said that he would not base his arguments on religious or on sentimental grounds, but would prove that for economic and medical reasons prohibition was most desirable. He gave the figures showing that in the state of New York one result of prohibition was progressive reduction in the number of cases of insanity. As regards the economic factor Government revenue from liquor and drugs had risen from Rs. 928 lakhs in 1912-13 to Rs. 1920 lakhs in 1923-24. Thus the tax per head of the population had risen from 7 annas 9 pies in 1912-13 to 12 annas 5 pies in 1923-24. Indeed, the tax from liquor and drugs contributed one seventh to one eighth of the entire revenue of the central and provincial Governments. Now, as regards imported liquors, the import of spirits had also increased in 1923-24 compared with 1914-15. This import should be controlled. Dr. Datta drew strength from the fact that at the last election in New Zealand the majority of votes went in favour of prohibitionists as against those in favour of the licensing system and others in favour of state control. In the states of Australia also liquor was controlled by a system of license.

In moving his amendment, Mr. Kelkar said that he claimed nothing more for the voter than what was due to him. There were classes of people like Colonel Crawford who regarded prohibition as an encroachment upon the rights of the people and as a supercilious, puritanic fad. He was prepared to make this allowance for people like Colonel Crawford, but for the people of this country who were "anti drink" both by precept and practice he (Mr. Kelkar) had chosen the line of least resistance.

"ALCOHOL IS FOOD"!

Colonel Crawford said his own amendment which had been ruled out sought the same object which the other members of the Assembly had in view. It was not true to say that alcohol was poisonous. He admitted that alcohol taken in immoderate proportions was harmful, but it was beneficial if taken in moderate quantity. One authority had declared that alcohol was without doubt food and that it would be a mistake to abolish it altogether. The policy of prohibition would not enable us to attain what we want. The Colonel quoted instance of a country where before prohibition there were few admissions into hospital as the result of liquor but the number increased after the introduction of prohibition. (Cheers greeted this information of the Colonel). Another authority who was a student of prohibition on both sides of the Atlantic had remarked that the enforcement of the Prohibition Law in the United States was a farce. The Colonel also quoted in the case of Norway, Sweden, Russia, Holland, Switzerland and British Columbia where prohibition had failed. In Iceland they had repealed the prohibition law. Concluding the Colonel urged that the correct policy the assembly should adopt was one of control and not entire prohibition.

SJT. V. J. PATEL ENTERTAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sep. 3.

Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., gave a dinner at Hotel Cecil, to meet the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, new President of the Assembly, and Sir Frederick Whyte. The dinner was largely attended by all the members of the Assembly, and others. Executive Councillors could not attend as there was a dinner at the residence of the new Commander-in-Chief to which they had been previously invited. Complementary speeches were made by Mr. Patel, Sir Frederick Whyte, Mr. Goswami, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Ranga Iyer.

THE CLARION CALL.

ATTEND PATNA MEETING

MAHATMA'S PLEA FOR UNITY.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Mr. Gandhi calls upon every member of the All-India Congress Committee, unless he is prevented by unforeseen circumstances, to attend the forthcoming meeting at Patna which place was selected because many considered that it was the most suitable place and more especially because Pandit Motilal Nehru desired it, after consultation with his colleagues in the Assembly. He also calls upon all khaddar workers to attend at Patna whether they are members of the All-India Congress Committee or not, as he intends to inaugurate an All-India Spinners' Association at the same meeting. If all goes well, his idea is to lighten the burden of the forthcoming Congress to adjust any differences that there may be amongst Congressmen and to explore avenues, if any, of common action by all parties, so that the Congress may be free to discuss and initiate new policies and new programmes, if any.—A. P.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

AHMEDABAD'S SUPPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad in support of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee, was held at the Premabhai Hall, Ahmedabad on Saturday evening. Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel presided. Mr. Vallabhbhai explained briefly the object of the meeting and said that a scheme had been hatched in secret by those whose buildings at New Delhi appeared to the discriminating onlooker as structures in which every aspiration and tradition of the nation seemed to be entombed. The ambitions of those responsible for New Delhi appeared to reach unlimited dimensions. Only recently the proposal to spend an amount of not less than nine lacs for an ornamental garden of supposed Indian character had received the approval of the Standing Finance Committee. The new proposal was in keeping with almost everything that happened in connection with New Delhi. The philanthropy was, he said, characteristic. He then asked Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil to explain the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art and crafts framed by the Prize of Delhi Committee.

Mr. Vakil in the course of his speech said that India had unfortunately an increasing number of friends of Indian art from abroad whose credentials require the closest scrutiny. Sir Edwin Lutyens who claimed to benefit Indian art was somehow unable to explain why his scheme which had till then been kept as a secret omitted all reference to the true artistic needs of the people. He could not understand why in the scheme which was supposed to benefit Indian art mention was made not of architects or of artists but of "masons" and even "traders." He wanted to know what exactly were the "problems" that Sir Edwin wanted to set apart for the "visitors" who were during their winter tours expected to receive £100,150. How would the researches in "problems" by visiting professors who were not necessarily students of Indian art, who had possibly neither feeling nor knowledge of Indian are benefit. India or Indian art? He then read out some of the expensive items in the estimate furnished by the author of New Delhi for the decorations of the place. Rs. 48,32,000 was rather a big sum to be gifted over for doubtful ventures and equally doubtful "prolems". But it was not only the question of the huge mount of needless expenditure involved in the secret scheme proposed by the architect of New Delhi. The secret autocratic procedure ought to be resented by every self-respecting Indian. Sir Edwin had yet to prove his qualifications as an authority on Indian art. He was never regarded as having the slightest claims on that score. Why was he chosen to formulate a scheme for the encouragement of Indian art, a man who knew practically nothing and understood less about Indian art? The Scheme framed by the Prize of Delhi was not only a protest against the tyranny of the autocrats it was also an essential safe-guard against the blow that was proposed to be aimed in the dark against the future of Indian art. The blow against Indian art was the blow against the highest ideals of the future of the country. Those who really cared for the future could not hesitate in their support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Mr. Vakil then explained the details of the scheme formed by the Prize of Delhi Committee.

Mr. R. M. Raval, the local artist, moved the following resolution:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad entirely approves of the Scheme for the encouragement of Indian arts and crafts formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee and it is convinced that the secret scheme by the authorities of New Delhi will not be beneficial to Indian art." He said that the time had arrived when some thought and attention was given to the conditions of Indian artists. He knew of many Indian States where thousands of rupees were spent for imported articles of doubtful artistic value. He was supported by Mr. Gajanan V. Pathak, the architect, who said he had first-hand knowledge of the methods of the builders of New Delhi. He narrated some of his experiences and then concluded with an appeal for the support of the Prize of Delhi Scheme. Mr. P. Desai and others approved of the scheme and the resolution was passed unanimously.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES

ELDERS AGAINST REPEAL!

SIMLA, Sept. 3

The Council of State reassembled this morning with an important agenda. First of all Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The object of the Bill was to amend Section 123 dealing with gifts by providing an exception clause. The proposed amendment is urged for final removal of all doubts as to the construction of the Sections in the principal Act as they now stand.

The Bill was introduced without opposition.

TEXTILE CRISIS RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer had on the Agenda paper a resolution for immediate enquiry into the condition of the Cotton Mill Industry and into the remedies for its amelioration.

Mr. Sethna had an amendment to the effect that the collection of the Excise Duty be suspended for at least the remaining months of the current official year before considerating the necessity of instituting any enquiry into the existing conditions of the industry.

Mr. Jaffer did not move the resolution, in view of the fact that since he gave notice of the motion, a deputation of millowners waited upon the Viceroy replying to which His Excellency had thrown out a suggestion for enquiry. This suggestion was now under consideration of the millowners.

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Mr. V. Ramdas (Swarajist) then moved for consideration of the Bill to repeal certain special enactments supplementing the Ordinary Criminal Law as passed by the Assembly last March on the motion of Mr. Patel. The special enactments referred to are the Bengal State Prisoners' Regulation, 1818, the Madras State Prisoners Regulation 1819, Regulation for Confinement of State Prisoners. Bombay State Prisoners Act, 1850, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911.

The motion was put to the vote and lost, nine voting for and twenty-nine against it.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION ASHRAMA.

AN APPEAL.

The Secretaries, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Khar (Bandra), write as follows:—

The name of Swami Vivekananda is today a household word in our country, and the service rendered by the Mission, founded by the patriot-saint of Modern India for the last thirty years is indeed a glorious record.

The sacrifice and self-less labours of the workers of the Mission in famine and flood-striken districts of Madras, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Behar and Orissa have elicited the admiration of both the public and the Government and their services are now requisitioned by the Government, whenever there is an outbreak of epidemic or famine. The charitable and philantropic work carried on by the Mission in the Holy cities of Benares and Hardwar can be appreciated only by the poor and helpless pilgrims, who go there year after year to spend their evening of life. Its educational institutions in the different provinces are admired by the public as well as the Government. The Student's Home in the city of Madras is the most remarkable of its kind. It has 150 students, who are given free boarding and lodging. The secular education that the boys receive in the schools and colleges is supplemented by spiritual training in the Home. The missionary work of the Mission is being carried on succesfully in the Far West, in the United States of America. At present there are three big centres in New York, Boston and San Francisco with permanent home of their own.

In response to an invitation from some of the leading citizens of Bombay, Swami Sudhananda, the President of the Madras branch of the Mission, came here in 1923 and delivered a series of lectures. The public were much impressed by his personality and eloquence, and a movement was set on foot for starting an Ashrama. Since then the Mission has been spreading its wholesome influence in the city by holding weekly lasses and public discourses at the Ashrama as well as, in the different parts of the city. Swami Yatishwarananda, the gifted editor of the "Prabuddha Bharat", has been recently placed in charge of the Ashrama. There are possibilities for expansion of the activities of the Mission in the Bombay Presidency but no scheme can be taken up unless and until the Mission has a permanent home of its own: The public of Bombay have been informed from time to time that the construction of a modest building in the Khar model suburb has been begun. But we are handicapped for want of funds. The cutres of the Mission are generally supported by the middle-class gentry, and it is from the middle-class citizens of Bombay that we expect their humble contributions. (The monthly house-rent of Rs. 120 is a recurring drainage on the slender resources of the Ashrama. That is why it is all the more imperative to expedite the construction of the Ashrama building). A loan of Rs. 2,000 had to be borrowed from the Development Department in this connection. Will not the public come forward to finance an institution which is not meant for any particular creed or community, and which has been started to remove a long-felt want of this Cosmopolitan city of Bombay?

Since publishing our last report we have received the following amounts which we acknowledge with sincere thanks:—

Collection through Keshava Madhav Rao Rs. 11; K. K. S. (2nd instalment), Rs. 14; Goregaokar Esq., Rs. 50; B. N. Subnis Esq., Rs. 100; Manilal D. Nanavati Esq., Rs. 20; V. N. Kamath Esq., Rs. 50; collection through V. N. Kamath Esq., Rs. 10; Shantaram A. Subnis Esq., Rs. 50; D. Rama Rao Esq., Rs. 30; R. K. P. (3rd instalment) Rs. 60; D. A. Telang (through R. K. P.), Rs. 10; "A. Parsi" (4th instalment), Rs. 125; Mrs. Jagjivan Vallabdas, Rs. 25; K. Narayan Rao (Thr. K. A. Narayan Iyer), Rs. 10; collection through K. A. Narayan Iyer, Rs. 21; collection through Kalyanji Desai, Rs. 25; N. C. Charkravarty Esq., Rs. 20; Chhanganlal Daya Bhai Esq., Rs. 50.

The Hon. Secy. Ganeshotsav Committee, Saraswat Building, Andheri, Rs. 10; Khan Bahadur Dinshaw Maneckji Kalapeshi, Rs. 25; Seth Ramnarayan Harnandrai, Rs. 500; Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 6441-9-0; Total Rs. 7875.

The Charitable Dispensary attached to the Ashrama, which was closed for want of funds has been revived, and many poor and needy people are being benifited. Our special thanks are due to Mr. Bhujanga Rao, Proprietor of the Bombay Surgical Store, for equipping the Dispensary with medicine and surgical instruments. Mr. V. N. Kamath gave a donation of Rs. 20 in two instalments to the dispensary fund. Donations, large or small, towards the Ashram Building Fund and the Charitable Dispensary, will be thankfully received by the President of the Ashram, Khar (Bandra) Bombay No. 20.

KANYASHALA MELA.

MAHATMAJI GOES TO THEATRE.

"Simply superb", this is how a distinguished lady visitor summed up her impression of the acting and singing of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala Mela, who gave a public performance last evening, at the Bombay Theatre. Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu graced the occasion by their presence and the theatre was packed to the full, though the day and time were rather inconvenient and the prices of the tickets were enhanced. While ordinarily on the Indian stage we find men taking the parts of women characters, the little girls (of age varying between 5 and 12) of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala acted for male characters with much ease. Of course, seasoned critics could detect many defects both in music as well as acting of these girls but connoisseurs, like the distinguished lady visitor who is quoted above, could notice clearly the boldness or rather freedom from shyness (not a small virtue in children coming on the public stage in the midst of their relatives), sweet voice, genuine effort to copy star actors of the stage, and above all general get up of the amateur actresses.

The centre of attraction was of course, the dialogue "Shoor-Abala" specially written for the Mela by the Marathi play-wright, Mr. B. V. Varerkar. The piece excellently mirrors some of our present-day leaders who preach one thing and practise the opposite—in short, those who play the hypocrite. Babasaheb, a great orator, impresses upon his fellow-citizens the importance of Khaddar, but in his own house he wants his daughter Vimala to indulge in rich foreign attire and jewellery lest her marriage should be delayed. Vimala's brother, Dada, has a dislike for Khaddar and is seen in English dress from top to toe and mocks his friend Nana, who still puts on rough, uncomfortable Khaddar. Chapala, who is Nana's sister, and Kamala try to induce their friend Vimala, to discard her gaudy attire and indulgent habits; but to no avail. Providentially, as it were the Pathans (who are so well-known to Bombay people) succeed where they failed. On the Chowpatty sea-face one evening when they go for a stroll, Dada is relieved of his purse and Vimala is about to be robbed of her ornaments, at the point of the dagger; but for the ready wit of Chapala, who saves her from the Pathans. They then both resolve to put on Khaddar and live simple lives. Dada easily carries away the palm in acting while Babasaheb's acting is very good. Chapala and Kamala acquit themselves creditably.

Next in merit comes the dialogue between a volunteer, who in obedience to country's call wants college girls to join National movement and one of those fashionably dressed society butterflies, attending college, tired of "silly" lectures on patriotism and anxious to keep their tennis engagements. Both act well.

Mahatmaji, who, it must be noted, shuns stage—never having seen a play for the last thirty years—thoroughly enjoyed the evening, so also did Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. In a short speech, Mahatmaji spoke appreciatively of the fine work of the innocent children and commended the institution to the public for their warm support. They should not be afraid of public criticism, he said, nay it should be welcome. But once the people were satisfied with the working of such institutions it was their bounden duty to avail themselves of the same.

Credit is due to Miss Krishnabai Tulaskar, Principal, Mrs. Parvatibai Limaye and Miss Bhachubai Wagle who coached their pupils.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Dinshaw Wacha. The renaming of the Parel Road would make a considerable difference to the people possessing property in that locality, as they would have to alter their title deeds accordingly. Besides, in spite of their changing the name of the road, it would continue to be called Parel Road. Most important roads were now being built, and one of them could be called after Mr. Tilak. The new road from Hornby Road to Ballard Pier could be called after him; there was also another equally important road which he would be glad to name after Mr. Tilak.

Mr. J. B. Petit agreed that a new road should be named after Mr. Tilak.

The Chairman asked Mr. Nariman to amend his proposition to the effect that it should be sent to the Commissioner for remarks.

Mr. Nariman amended his proposition accordingly and it was adopted by the Corporation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

DEPRESSED CLASS TEACHERS.

WIVES EMPLOYED AS SWEEPERS.

FOR OBTAINING ROOMS IN MUNICIPAL CHAWLS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, in the absence of the President.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Meghji Pithabhai, Teacher in the Municipal Nirashrit Gujerati School at Mahim stating that Municipal teachers of the depressed classes did not get rooms to live in on account of their untouchability and that therefore some of them got their wives and relatives employed as sweepers in the Municipality and thus in their names obtained rooms in Municipal Chawls; that for this purpose he too got his wife employed as a sweeper, but that in April last she was thrown out of service on account of reduction in the staff; that now he found other people were employed when vacancies occurred and requested that taking his poor circumstances into consideration his wife should also be re-employed.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal. While he admired the applicant's public spirit, Mr. Motiwalla said, the Corporation had got so many other important matters to attend to that they could not go into all these small questions. He hoped the Commissioner would see that the woman got some employment.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved an amendment that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal and report.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas seconded, as he thought the question was of some importance.

The Commissioner said he had under his control about 17,000 employees, and when a particular woman was dismissed he was asked to report why it was done. That was absurd! If the woman was treated badly, then it might have been proper to ask him to make a report. But this matter concerned the Superintendent, and he would never think of interfering in such things, as otherwise administration would be impossible.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said in view of the Commissioner's speech he would move an amendment that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for his favourable consideration and report.

Dr. Batliwalla's motion was passed as a substantive proposition.

FARES ON GOWALIA TANK TRAM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to expedite the arbitration regarding the fares on the Gowalia Tank tram line extension."

Mr. Nariman said it was nearly 12 months since the matter was first discussed by the Corporation and six months had passed since the appointment of arbitrators, and still nothing had been done.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded.

The Commissioner said the settling of details took some time, since the Corporation had taken nearly six months to appoint an arbitrator. The Municipal Solicitors had asked him for arguments to support the Municipal case, and he in turn asked Mr. Nariman to supply him with some arguments, and Mr. Nariman had supplied him with three or four of the worst arguments that could be brought forward.

Mr. Nariman: It requires intelligence to understand them!

The Commissioner said he had communicated the arguments to the Solicitors and he hoped they would have intelligence enough to understand them! The Solicitors had informed him that the case would now go before the arbitrators shortly who would consider it jointly with the umpire.

Mr. Nariman said he had taken some pains and spent some time in collecting arguments and the Commissioner had now told them that they were senseless.

The Commissioner said they arguments should not be communicated to the public, as they were to go before the arbitrators.

Mr. Nariman said it was improper on the part of the Commissioner to say that the arguments were not intelligent, since they were not to be divulged to the Corporation. He thought a great deal of delay was caused by the Solicitors in preparing a case. The arbitrator had written half-a-dozen letters to the Solicitors, and he hoped the Municipal Solicitors would be more alert in the future in such matters.

The proposition was passed.

TILAK ROAD.

Mr. Nariman moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that Parel Road which begins from Pydhowni to Parel Old Tram Terminus should be named as "Tilak Road" or "Tilak Parel Road" in order to commemorate the memory of the great Indian Leader Lokmanya Tilak."

Mr. Nariman said they had asknowledged the services of some of their officers by naming certain roads after them and it would be recognised that while the services of their officers were remunerated, those of their patriots were selfless and given for the good of the country. Many of the roads in Indian quarters were named after foreigners and in most cases those names were distorted. To obviate the alteration of records he had given an alternative name and had suggested the name of "Tilak Parel Road."

Dr. C. V. Deshamukh seconded.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said a part of the road was going to be called Kingsway and another after Sydenham. Therefore, all that the Corporation could now do was to name the next important road after Mr. Tilak.

The Commissioner said he had named three of the most important roads after Sir Pherozeshah, Sir Ibrahim and Sir

(Continued in Column 5.)

DADABHAI MEMORIAL STATUE.

CLAY MODEL OF THE MEMORIAL STATUE OF DADABHAI NAOROJI PREPARED BY MR. TALIM, THE WELL-KNOWN SCULPTOR OF BOMBAY, AND APPROVED BY THE DADABHAI MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

DADABHAI NAOROJI

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

(Continued from Supplement page 4).

ed 'aim on his remarkable honesty. With the help of loans from some friends and through the kindness of his creditors. he managed to escape from his financial difficulties and returned to Bombay in 1869.

BACK TO BOMBAY.

His services to the cause of India, during his stay in England, were so highly valued that, on his return, a grand demonstration was promoted in his honour by the citizens of Bombay, an address and a handsome purse were presented to him. Mr. Naoroji did not utilise any of this money for his private purposes, but spent it all on useful public objects.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE FAWCETT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Naoroji soon after returned to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance known as the Fawcett Committee. The most important point which Mr. Naoroji sought to establish before the Committee was the great poverty of India and the very high incidence of taxation in the country. This subject may be said to be the special study of Mr. Naoroji. When in his evidence before the Committee he stated that the average income per head in British India was so low as Rs. 20, he provoked only a smile and brought on himself the wrath of many Anglo-Indian officials. A bitter controversy followed but Mr. Naoroji courageously continued the agitation. In 1873 he issued, in pamphlet form, his facts and figures on the subject, calling it the "Poverty of India," and seven years later he revised the brochure and amplified it, calling it the "Condition of India." Several years later, he had the satisfaction to find his views practically accepted by the Government of India's Finance Minister, Sir E. Baring, (later Lord Cromer,) who declared, as a result of official investigation, that the average income per head in British India was only Rs. 27 per annum. Mr. Naoroji also drew the attention of the Fawcett Committee to several defects in British Indian administration, among which were its extravagant cost, the enormous annual drain of India's wealth towards England, and the inequitable treatment of the natives of the country in regard to the higher offices in the administration.

DEWANSHIP OF BARODA.

Mr. Naoroji returned to India in 1874, having been appointed Dewan of the Baroda State, which was then in chaotic state owing to the maladministration of its ruler—Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. Mr. Naoroji had no easy task before him. He had a real Augean stable to clean, but with his usual persistence, Mr. Naoroji worked steadily on with the able and efficient staff he had requisitioned from Bombay, and though he was Dewan for less than two years, he succeeded in completely reforming the administration and in putting down corruption, which had been rampant in the administration of civil and criminal justice.

ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

After resigning his office as Dewan of Baroda Mr. Naoroji returned to Bombay, and stayed there for some years, serving, meanwhile, his native city as a member of the Municipal Corporation. Being depressed by the repressive and reactionary administration of Lord Lytton, he had for a time kept a retired life, With a change in the Viceroyalty he returned to public life. He entered the Corporation again and continued to be in it till 1885, during which period he rendered valuable service which that body recognised in the form of a resolution on its records. In the latter year he was invited by Lord Reay, the then Governor of Bombay, to accept a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council. He did tnot, however, remain long on the Council, as early in 1886 he left for England with the idea of getting into the British Parliament and fighting the cause of his native country there. But before his departure he took part in the inauguration of the Indian National Congress which held its first sitting in Bombay in December 1885.

ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT.

When Mr. Naoroji went to England in 1886, that country was amidst the throes of a General Election, and though he succeeded in getting himself accepted as the Liberal candidate by the electors of Holborn, he failed to win the seat, as the principal issue fought out was the question of granting Home Rule to Ireland, and publi opinion on this was against Mr. Gladstone, who proposed to grant the concession In spite of his defeat, Mr. Naoroji continued to stay in England, giving his attention to the interests of India, and redoubling his efforts to persuade a metropolitan constituency to return him to Parliament at the next election. Towards the close of the year, however, Mr. Naoroji returned to India to preside over the second sitting of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta. In January 1887, he gave very valuable evidence before the Public Service Commission (itself the result of his own active agitation), and shortly after, left for England, to renew his efforts to get into the British Parliament. After five years' hard work he succeeded, being returned by the electors of Central Finsbury as a Liberal Member at the General Election held in 1892. All India congratulated him on this unique honour,

SERVICES IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Naoroji's first efforts as member of Parliament was to interest British members in Indian affairs, and he succeeded in organising the Indian Parliamentary Committee, which for many years, rendered very valuable and substantial service to this country. In the year following his election, he got Mr. Herbert Paul to move the famous resolution about holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service, and though it was opposed by the Government it was passed by a majority of the House. The credit for this success was mostly due to Mr. Naoroji.

PRESIDENT OF THE LAHORE CONGRESS.

Towards the close of the year Mr. Naoroji came out to India to preside over the ninth session of the Congress held at Lahore. His journey from Bombay to Lahore was a regular triumphal progress, a right royal welcome being accorded to him at every station at which the train stopped. At Lahore the enthusiasm of the Punjabis was at white heat. They would not allow the horses to draw Mr. Naoroji's carriage, but had it dragged to the President's camp by bands of earnest young men. Accounts of these incidents, wired from India, filled the columns of the British newspapers.

EVIDENCE BEFORE THE WELBY COMMISSION.

The most substantial result of Mr. Naoroji's short Parliamentary career was the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure in 1896 of which Mr. Naoroji himself was a member. Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. W. S. Caine were two of his colleagues. Mr. Naoroji also gave evidence as a witness before this very Commission in 1897, generally known as the Welby Commission, from its being presided over by Lord Welby, and submitted a number of statements which showed his thorough grasp and wide knowledge of the complicated problems of Indian finance and politics.

FAILURE TO GET INTO PARLIAMENT.

In 1895 the Liberals had to resign, and the General Election which followed placed their opponents in power. Mr. Naoroji failed to get into Parliament owing to the unpopularity of the party with whom he had indentified himself. Mr Naoroji, however, was by no means depressed by his defeat.

In 1896 he opened correspondence with the War Office and the Admiralty regarding the exclusion of natives of India from examinations for admission to the Army and the Navy, and though he did not succeed in getting either of these bodies to remove the exclusion, he was able to show that the rules on which it was based were contrary to the Queen's Proclamations of 1858 and 1887. In 1897 he gave evidence, as already stated, before the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure.

In 1898 he prepared and submitted two instructive statements to the Indian Currency Committee, which sat under the presidency of Sir Henry Fowler, to consider the question of the then proposed gold currency for India.

PUBLICATION OF HIS BOOK.

In 1902, Mr. Naoroji published his famous book with the significant title of "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India." The Book consists of a selection from his papers, contributions to periodicals, statements before Commissions and Committees, correspondence with official bodies on Indian questions. The book is a solid contribution to the literature on Indian questions, and is a storehouse of information on Indian economics. Throughut its pages one finds Mr. Naoroji persistently making out that the great and gradually increasing poverty of India is due to the enormous annual drain of 30 millions sterling (more or less in the form of exports of produce) from the country, *without a pie of return* that the present system of British administration involves, and that this can be remedied only by the substitution of Indians for the very large, and costly staff of Europeans now employed in the country, and by the exploitation of the country's resources by some of the soil alone.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

In 1905 Mr. Naoroji attended the International Congress of Social Democrats held at Amsterdam as the representative of India. At this Congress Mr. Naoroji spoke on the resolution condemning the present system of British Government in India and produced a remarkable impression. In the words of one who was there, "Mr. Naoroji, notwithstanding his 80 years, displayed throughout the Congress, a vigour of mind and body which men 30 years junior might have envied. . . His voice rang clear and resonant from one end of the hall to the other. Never was there the slightest hesitation or weakness from first to last, as he laid the case for India calmly, moderately, with relentless logic."

CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

Mr. Naoroji's honouring the Presidential Chair of the Indian National Congress for the third time at the Congress Sessions of 1906 held at Calcutta in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the people of India, is in fact one of the greatest events in the History of the Indian National Congress. Having in view the present political crisis in India it is needless to say that the Congress could not have chosen a better leader to occupy such a responsible position to carve out for them the right path to tread upon in the political and economic field.

Mr. Dadabhai, the President-designate, arrived at the Apollo Bhunder, Bombay, on the afternoon of the 14th December, 1906. Cheering crowds thronged the landing stage and the streets on the way to the Malabar Hills, and in fact the whole city was stirred to its inmost depths. The demonstration was the most magnificent ever witnessed.

At Calcutta the welcome accorded to Mr. Naoroji was something unique and unparalleled in the History of the world. The procession in Calcutta was through the lavishly decorated streets of the Native town to the residence of the Maharajah of Darbangha where he stayed.

In his presidential address which is in fact the outcome if his long experience in the political world and which is replete with mature cogitations, he has with characteristic emphasis clearly discussed all the burning questions of the day. His two-fold division of the work of the Congress—his instilling into our mind the noble idea that we have every claim to be British citizens, not only by the birth-right but by pledged right as well—his summary of Indians' right—a share in the administration of the Government, touching by the way the oft-mooted question of the simultaneous examinations—the claim of the Indians for a fair representation in the Parliament—just financial relation—his advocating that agitation is the most effective weapon for bringing about the redress of our grievances—his declaration that *Swaraj* is the goal that all Indians should try to reach—his pointing out with characteristic significance that Hindus and Mahomedans are the two eyes of mother India and his exhortations to the people of India to work in the field of politics with co-operation and union—all these and many more are still ringing in our ears—really a piece of good fortune for India in having had Mr. Dadabhai on the Presidential Chair of the Indian National Congress for a third time.

Mr. Dadabhai left India on the 19th January, 1907, and arrived in London on Sunday, 3rd February, 1907.

The Calcutta Sessions of the Indian National Congress in 1906, with its exciting controversies, told heavily upon the health of the man on whose head had rolled the weight of two and eighty years. On the advice of his doctors, he was removed from England to the more congenial climate of his own native land.

Far from the storm and stress of political arena, the greatest patriot enjoyed his well earned rest in his native village of Varsoa. The village became a veritable place of pilgrimage. Leaders belonging to diverse schools of political thought paid homage to him and took his sage advice as to how to meet the changed times they were facing.

MR. DADABHAI'S LIBRARY.

In 1915 Mr. Naoroji made a valuable gift of his library to the Bombay Presidency Association. The books included cupboards full of Hansards' volumes for over one hundred years. There were also full reports of all the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees and Select Commitees relating to India during the past hundred years. Mr. Naoroji's avidity for figures and statistics is well-known and it was his desire in presenting the volumes to the public to create the same interest for satistical information and accurate knowledge of all questions among the rising generation of political workers in this country.

MR. DADABHAI AND THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

In February, 1916, when he was past four score and ten, the Bombay University appropriately conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a special Convocation of the University, presided over by His Excellency Lord Willingdon, as Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, in presenting Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji to the Chancellor, made a speech in which he warmly recounted Mr. Dadabhai's claims to the distinction. Never was a University more honoured than by the admission of such a distinguished alumnus to the roll of its savants of learning.

DEATH.

At last the great call which spares not even the noblest, beckoned the great man to take leave of his earthly work and the great patriot passed away in 30 June 1917 bemoaned by the entire Indian continent. It is said that great men nevr die and though the great 'Dada' is not visible to us, he lives with us and amongst us watching with parental blessings the great work for which he dedicated his life while in flesh.

A TRUTHFUL PUBLICIST.

I have studied his writings and his speeches carefully and attentively and would fearlessly and unhesitatingly observe that there was not a single sentence or expression, not even the most casual, which could be pointed out in support of the allegation that Mr. Dadabhai had created a gulf which did not previously exist. This is a calomny which would never lessen the affection and esteem in which the people held him. When he said that the phenomenal poverty of India must cause anxiety both to the dominant and protected classes, he said nothing but the truth.. It was to the highest interests of both Great Britain and India to acknowledge that truth. It was of no use to ignore facts when those facts were proved; and in Mr. Dadabhai's case, that there was not a single sentence or figure put down in any of his books which did not represent mature thought and life-long study. It was not that he had entered them for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage in a discussion. These facts were being slowly filtered from mind to mind, and those who had followed recent discussions in Parliament and the Press must have found that slowly and surely the officials and non-officials, journalists and men of business in England, were beginning to realise—what it was impossible in the last century to realise—that India was not the rich land which the travellers of old times had described it to be. It was a poor country, and, as such, it required a specific regimen and treatment. And what were these regimen and treatment? They were exactly those which Mr. Dadabhai had been recommending to those responsible for the Government of the country.

JUSTICE RANADE.

A LIFE OF NOBLE SELF-DENIAL AND LOFTY PATRIOTISM.

What a life it has been! Its sweet purity, its simplicity, its gentle forbearance, its noble self-denial, its lofty patriotism, its abounding love, strenuous pursuit of high aims as one contemplates these one feels as though on stood in a higher presence! Surely there must be hope for a people that could produce such a man even if, as Mr. Ranade once said, he be only one in three hundrd millions. Every one knows that Mr. Dadabhai is one of the gentlest men to be found anywhere in the world. When such a man is driven to the use of bitter language, there must be something in the situation to make him so bitter, and the responsibility for his bitterness must, therefore, lie not on him but on those who make the situation what it is. Again, take the writings of Mr. Dadabhai of his earliest years, take even his writings of middle age, and I say, without the least fear of contradiction that no one will be able to lay his finger on a single word which can in any way be described as bitter. If, latterly, he has been using language which to some may appear too strong, it is because he finds that he has been all these years like one crying in the wilderness; also because he finds, as we all find, that for some years past, the ideals of British rule in this country are being steadily lowered. Further, a man of Dadabhai's great age and life-long devotion to the best interests of his country may well claim to state the naked truth as he perceives it without any artificial embellishments such as you or I are expected occasionally to employ. I think Mr. Dadabhai stands to-day in the position of a teacher not only in his countrymen, but also to the rulers of the land. And who ever has thought of complaining that a teacher does not care to overlay truth with a quantity of soft and plausible expressions. Moreover, I did not mind Englishmen occasionally making such a complaint, but I really have no patience with those of our own countrymes who, having done nothing or next to nothing, for their country themselves, do not hesitate to say that Mr. Dadabhai is injuring the country's cause by the use of violent language. No, whether Mr. Dadabhai uses mild words or bitter words, our place is round his standard—by his side. Whoever repudiates Dadabhai, he is none of us.

G. K. GOKHALE.

HIS PERFECTLY PURE LIFE.

Look back on the past fifty years. During the whole of that time Mr. Naoroji has been labouring without reward and almost without thanks. He has devoted the whole of his energies to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow-countrymen. Can any one say that he has ever grudged money, time or trouble when it was shown that by giving it he could advance the cause of his people? During the whole of those years had he ever asked anything for himself, had he ever worked for anything which could bring him personal advantage of any kind? The answer is emphatically No. His life had been given wholly to his country. Ultimately, of course, we must lose him, but we can never lose his work, and his whole history will be an encouragement to his fellow-countrymen, and to all who love patriotism, truth, and justice. The blameless record of his perfectly pure life, ceaseless activity and absolute unselfishness will be regarded as the true crown of crowns, of all that is best and noblest of earthly works.

A. O. HUME.

WHERE & WHEN (AT WHAT HOUR) WAS HE BORN?

Mr. R. B. Paymaster writes:—

More cities than one claim the honour of being the birth-place of the great patriot Dadabhai Naoroji. Chief of these claimant is Naosari, which is in the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar and about 125 miles to the north of Bombay. This appears at first sight, to be plausible, because Dadabhai's father and ancestors to the 18th degree had all Naosari as their domicile. Dadabhai was descended from a priest named Zartosht Mobed who flourished at Naosari in the beginning of the 13th century A. D. The descendant 6th in degree from that Mobed was Kaka Pahlan, who flourished in the 16th century A. D. The ancester of Dadabhai 9th in degree was given by Emperor Jehangir in August 1618 a Jagir consisting of 100 bhigas at Naosari. His name was Chandji Ranji. Along with the Jagir given to him and his nephew, Hoshang Ranji, the Mogul Emperor gave the two Parsee priests the titles of Mulla Jamasp and Mulla Hoshang respectively as evidenced by a Farman issued in that behalf by the Emperor while he was at Ahmedabad. Hearing of the arrival of the royal son of the previous Emperor, the great Akbar, Dadabhai's said ancestors went to the Darbar in that city and presented the Emperor with four jars of otto of rose or jasmine for which Naosari was then celebrated. Pleased with this offering the Emperor made the above presents. The original Farman is to be exhibited in the public meetings to be held from today at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Dadabhai's father Naoroji Pallanji Dordi had worked as an agriculturist on a large piece of land in the 'Dharampore State near Bulsar and subsequently came to Bombay with his family for the purpose of earning his livelihood. Here Dadabhai was born in a small house at Dongri (Khadak) at 8-4 p.m. on the night of 4th September 1825. Even Dadabhai's horoscope testifying to this fact is available and will be found in a booklet now issued by me in honour of the Centenary.

There is also Dr. Dadabhai's own documentary evidence on this subject of his birth-place. In a letter to that philanthropic Lady Bai Rattanbai Edalji Bamji, addressed by Dadabhai in 1906 he says that though he was born in Bombay he wished well of Naosari which was the birth-place of his ancestors. But even before this on 11th December 1893 the late Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta while proposing the presentation of an address of welcome to Dadabhai in Bombay on his arrival in India after his election to Parliament, said:—"He comes back to the city of his birth after having achieved what might truly be termed a historic distinction. . . . . All I ask is that the Corporation be at one with me in cordially welcoming the great patriot on his return to Bombay after distinguishing himself and in reflecting great honour and credit on the city of his birth. . . ."

SPIRIT OF MISCHIEF,

"TIMES OF INDIA" & PARSIS.

"I must strongly protest" writes an indignant Parsi correspondent, "against the vulgar badinage which unfortunately for the "*Times of India's*" past reputation has become a permanent fixture with the paper. There is no quarrel at all in the sensible portion of my community, and they are now in the majority, over the wearing of beards by priests. Even the *Jam-e-Jamshed* which is sometimes, though erroneously, accused of unreasoning orthodoxy refused to countenance the controversy and courageously reminded the initiator that the Parsis were living in a civilised country and in the twentieth century. From a historical standpoint I may satisfy the curiosity of the alien plying a pseudo-humorous pen that in Parsi ecclesiastical history the beard has not always been an essential appanage of the holy vocation. It certainly was not so some centuries ago when it was laymen who wore the beard and the priest who shaved. This was shown years ago by West who translated some of the important Pahlavi texts." The "*Times of India*," continues the correspondent, "is welcome tot make merry over dissensions among the Borahs, for the latter are capable of taking care of themselves; nor need I champion the cause or the personality of Maulana Shaukat Ali in besmudging whom the *Times* has descended to a level of unworthy indulgence in personalities long since eschewed by all save a tiny minority of Indian newspapers. So far as the Parsis are concerned, it is a sheer spirit of reprehensible mischief which urges the Anglo-Indian daily to encourage hair-splitting theological differences which even the Parsi papers are unwilling to countenance. This is not the first time that the paper has indulged in degrading hilarity striving to sow disunion in the Parsi community. The political game of the quarrel-mongering Anglo-India is up, and except on unfortunate religious questions India is bound to feel and act as a united nation. Hence the writer's attempt to widen the divergence obtaining in individual communities which, but for malevolent Anglo-Indian stimulant, would die at the hour of their birth. I must add that honest liveliness is not out of place in a daily, but the banter of the *Times of India* invariably rests on a presumption of racial superiority and the feeling which lends a curve to the ignorant Cockney upper-lip."

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HIGH COURT JUDGE.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION OVERSEER'S COMPLAINT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer made the following statement in reply to questions put to him regarding the alleged assault on a Sub-Inspector (Overseer) of the Corporation by Mr. Justice Page, a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court:—

"On Wednesday last I received a written report from a Sub-Inspector of the waterworks department that he had been assaulted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Page when he saw him to inform him that he (the Sub-Inspector) had received orders from his office to turn off the supply of unfiltered water for garden purposes as the dues had not been paid. As the matter seemed to me to be of sufficient gravity to justify proceedings, and as I consider that protection should be granted to the staff of the Corporation, in the discharge of their duties, I passed immediate orders for necessary action."

In reply to other questions on the same subject, the Chief Executive Officer said that as stated in his reply to the previous question, a complaint had been filed before the Suburban Police Magistrate, Alipore. The Court had passed orders fixing the 10th instant for the complainant to prove his case.—A. P.

EAST AND WEST

PLAIN SPEAKING TO BRITISH LABOUR

TURKEY AND MOSUL.

(By ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON July 30, 1925.

A discussion took place in the "Daily Herald" between Mr. Satyamurti and Col. J. Wedgwood over the question of India. The British Labour leader dragged in Mr. Saklatvala's name and did him such scant justice that he sent a letter of defence and explanation. This the "Labour Daily" refused to insert. Mr. Saklatvala has circulated copies of his rejected reply in India. It is pretty certain that, in India, people understand the incurable perversity of Col. Wedgwood. He is obstinately resolved on substituting for Indian views the views of his English party, behind the convenient shield of Mrs. Besant's Convention Bill.

English advocates of the National Congress and of the All-India Trade Union Congress cannot understand how prominent men in both organisations (not always leaders of the parties they are now described as representing in the Convention Bill "movement") could have affixed their names to such a draft measure. It bears the dominatory stain of a franchise progressively restricted as the powers of the public body ascend. It perpetrates the communal principle of representation without insisting on universal suffrage in the Communities. Its defects leap to the eyes, but the majority of Englishmen are silenced by the statement that Mrs. Besant has the names of sixty great Indians to back it. Those Englishmen do not know that Mrs. Besant could hardly get a really popular audience in India at this moment. She is "worshipped as a goddess" by the Labour men who came under the influence of theosophy, cheered by rads because she was once a radical, applauded by atheists because she was once an atheist, and tolerated by Imperialists because they can see that she is now an Imperialist. It is not a wonderful study in spellbinding and in the psychology of the crowd. As it also spells to the Labour Imperialists a blow to the Swaraj Party as well as to the "bloody but not beat" N. C. O. movement, it is gleefully backed by them, regardless of the opinion of the masses in India.

All the same it is a colossal shame that the Convention should have been given a testimonial, without any reference back to the constituencies behind them, by people like Mrs. Naidu, and some venerable leaders of the Muslims. This renders the task of enlightening the Britisher very much harder. It is only a lucky chance which has brought to these shores, at about the same time as the Besantine propaganda, some representatives of the Indian Trade Union movement. Messrs. Joshi, Goswami and Chaman Lall have been to Geneva, as everyone knows, and before returning to India within their permitted period of leave they have been able to do a little plain talking. People here who like "widely representative movements" (even tolerating unrepresentative movements, if they are only "wide" or "broad") ought to be delighted with the trade union delegation. For it represents the Equator, the tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic Circle in politics. It is united in affection for the "common people," the masses. Mr. Joshi sees so very little prospects of the politician doing anything that matters for the poor and powerless, that it makes him content to be a moderate, which some people regard as a "neutral" in political life. In revenge, as the French say, he turns with double energy to the task of trade union organisation, and the hopes it contains. As to the other two Labour worthies, they have been giving the "Wedgwoods" a painful but perhaps useful lesson.

A meeting was called by one of the two Indian Associations in London at Essex Hall London, to consider the political situation arising out of the Birkenhead speech. Mr. Goswami said, that Nationalist India wanted an extension of the franchise to the utmost possible limit. He was grateful to Birkenhead for having destroyed the last excuse for anyone not joining the Swaraj party. The Indian nation was very exasperated. He was grieved to find that the official section of the Labour party had endorsed the statements of Lord Birkenhead. After all, what had the Labour Party done for the poor people of Britain? What had they done for the "common people" of India? Such remarks seemed to suit Col. Wedgwood about the same as "the devil likes holywater." He resented the withholding of the customary floral decorations to the English Labourites, and he "bust forth" with a statement that he was bitterly disappointed with the speech of Mr Goswami. Whereupon Mr. Chaman Lall gave another arresting speech. He hoped that by the time the Swarajist programme was put into operation there would be such a crisis that no British Government could ignore it.

The Tory "Times" gave sixty lines to this meeting. The Labour "Daily Herald" gave sixteen. And it is not merely a question of space but of spirit. Not a word of the essential differences between the Wedgwood attitude and the Indian attitude was allowed to appear in the "Herald" report; not a word of criticism of Labour officialism being impeached.

POPULATION OF MOSUL.

Desperate efforts were made by the "Government" of Iraq, which is an alien Hedjazi Arab Government backed by a foreign air force, to prove to those in charge of the Mossoul arbitration that the district is anti-Turk. To justify the demand for its retention in the mandated territory of Iraq (Mesopotamia), King Feisal's friends circulate fantastic tales to the effect that only a small percentage of the population is Turk. The inference desired is that the remainder are Arabs, and that therefore the rulership should be Arab—some sort of Arab, Hedjazi or otherwise.

"Instead of which," the last really independent census of the area (by the French geographer, Cuinet, dealing with the statistics of 1892-1894) showed the 1894 distribution to include:—36,000 Arabs. 264,280 others. It is evident therefore that, whoever constitutes the majority, it is not the Arabs.

Greeks are almost entirely absent, Armenians are but a trifling element,—the factors to be considered are Turks, Turco-Koords and Koords.

Despite the recent fomented rebellion in Kharpout and Diarbekr, the work of some Koordish feudal chiefs, the Koords are generally speaking pro-Turkish. They are also, speaking for 99 per cent., anti Feisal.

The pure-blood Turks (if one can speak of any race as undiluted by foreign blood) are possibly a minority in the old vilayet of Mossoul, but they were the allies and politically-associated representatives of the Koord or Turco-Koord population. There is also a large intermixture of the two races. All are distinctly opposed to Arab ambitions and penetration.

While the enemies of Turkey sought to oppose the return of the Turkish vilayet of Mossoul to Turkey, and alleged the immense inferiority of Turks in the vilayet, justice demands that the Turks be regarded in the vilayet as the Anglo-Saxon Americans are regarded in the United States. The latter effectively represent and are indissolubly admixed with the non-Anglo Saxon elements of their country, who further are continually inter-marrying and are not in any sense a foreign or anti-American force.

In Mossoul, a similar state exists. The Arab control is a foreign control, as unjust as if Sweden were to control North America in the name of the Swedish labourers who form a small percentage of the population.

The Turkish control of Mossoul was a representative control, for the vast bulk of the population was what may be politically regarded as a Turco-Koord people. Exactly what percentages of Turks, Koords, and mixed-blood Turco-Koords formed this majority is: (a) Nothing to do with the Arabs: (b) Nothing to do with the English; (c) The concern only of the mixed and allied majority, to be settled by itself in its own representative State.

As the allocation, to the Arab Government (under mandate) of Iraq, of this preponderantly non-Arab vilaet will lead only to perpetual discontent, occasional disorder, and eventual war, English men and women were justified in hoping that the decision of the International Commission would be in favour of its recession to the majority. The reported "solution" is a great blow to such hopes.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

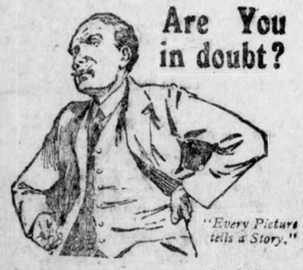
SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Secretary, Sandhurst Committee, informs that hitherto Mr. Littlehailes, officiating Educational Commissioner, Colonel Houghton, Principal, Dehra Dun Military College and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer have been examined. Other expert evidence will also be taken early this month with a view to help the Committee to draw up a questionnaire which is expected to be ready by the middle of this month.—A.P.

GOKHALE HALL FOUNDATION CEREMONY.

POONA CITY, Sept. 2.

The foundation stone of the Gokhale Hall Poona, will be laid by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas on September 10th.—A.P.



Many men and women with kidney complaint, do not know that their kidneys are diseased. This is serious, because the trouble is apt to be neglected until it reaches dangerous, and even incurable, stages.

Are you in doubt about yourself? Do you get a dull, burning pain in the back after slight exertion, or a sharp pain when straightening yourself or rising from a chair? Does every slight cold affect your kidneys, causing urinary disorders, chilly sensations and backache? Are you subject to rheumatic pains, neuralgia, headache, or dizzy spells? Do dropsical swellings come under your eyes, or affect your wrists and ankles? Does the heart act strangely?

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INDIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

QUESTION OF BOUNTY.

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The following are further extracts from the report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of supplementary protection to the steel industry:—

The board, after comparing the prices of the Continental steel and of British steel, observes that the current prices of British steel are lower than the prices adopted by the Board in their original inquiry. The gulf between British and Continental prices was very narrow, and the result has been to arrest the process of substitution of Continental steel for British, but owing to the fall in the price of British steel the Indian manufacturer does not benefit. The only evidence of further progress in this direction is that some of the Indian railway companies are now prepared to use Continental rails except on the basis of Continental prices. The rail contract between the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company expired on the 31st of March, 1925. The first purchase made by the railway company outside the contract was for 7494 tons of rails, at Rs. 140 a ton, this price being fixed apparently on the basis of British prices. Future purchases will, however, be made on the basis of Continental prices and the price fixed for the time being is Rs. 124 a ton. If allowance is made for landing charges (Rs. 5 a ton) and the customs duty (Rs. 14 a ton) this price is equivalent to £7-17-6 c.i.f. or £6-15-0 f.o.b., whereas Rs. 140 a ton is equivalent to £9-1-6, c.i.f., or £7-12-0, f.o.b. The export quotation for British rails in the iron and coal trade review was £8-10-0 a ton at the end of June 1925, and it is evident that rails (like bars and beams) can be bought at about 10 shillings a ton below the quoted price. If in fact Indian railways generally are prepared to use Continental rails the price the Tata Iron and Steel Company can obtain for rails will be seriously affected, and even for rails sold on the basis of British prices the price obtained will be less by about Rs. 15 a ton than the price contemplated in the protective scheme. In 1925, only sales to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company are in question, but in March 1926 the contract with the "Palmer" Railway Companies will terminate, and as their average requirements are 35,000 tons a year, the matter is of some importance to the Iron and Steel Company.

PRICES REALISED BY TATAS.

Touching the question of the prices realised by Tatas the board remarks conditions have been reasonably stable during last eight or nine months, and the average prices actually realised for each class of steel are a sufficient indication of the prices likely to be realised in the future so long as the acute depression in the iron and steel industry throughout the world (except in North America) continues. The question may however be raised whether a sharp fall in the prices of British steel may prove a disturbing factor. We are satisfied that this is not so, and we have ascertained that this is also the view of the Tata Iron and Steel Company When the Board made their forecast on the future course of prices they made allowances for the probable effect on the Indian prices of the substitution of Continental for British steel. In this way the fall in British prices was discounted in advance, and it is not necessary in estimating the future price of bars and structural sections to make any further allowance for this factor. Plates are in a somewhat different position. Discussing the future course of steel prices, the Board records that from the fall in prices of British steel conditions in the steel trade have been relatively stable for the last nine months and the prices which an Indian manufacturer can obtain in face of British and Continental competition have been ascertained. The question is whether the existing level of prices is likely to be maintained during the next two years, or whether there are reasons for anticipating a market change either in an upward or a downward direction. We have considered the evidence bearing on this point, and our view is that conditions are not likely to vary materially during the next two years. There is as yet no sign of reviving prosperity in the iron and steel industry of Europe, and the excess of productive capacity over consumption still dominates the situation. We can find no ground for expecting that steel prices will rise appreciably for many months. There is always a possibility, of course, that a political catastrophe or an industrial upheaval in one or more countries might produce entirely new conditions, but in the nature of the case such hanges cannot be foreseen nor can the consequences which might result from them be calculated. We anticipate, therefore, the continuance of the present low level of steel prices during the period covered by the Steel Industry (Production) Act. On the other hand, we do not expect to see prices go lower on the average. All the information we have as to the conditions in Europe suggests that the current prices leave little or no surplus over the cost of production in any steel-producing country, and that sometimes they involve an actual loss. It has been suggested indeed that a fresh relapse of the "franc" exchanges might again bring down the price of steel in India. That would certainly be the immediate effect, but it could hardly be of long continuance, once the franc was again stabilised at some lower value, because the consequent increase in the cost of living in France and Belgium would probably necessitate a higher scale of wages. We do not consider that any provision against this contingency is necessary, more especially as there are other possibilities. Financial measures of the French Government might enable them to stabilise the franc permanently at a somewhat higher value than it holds at present, and a rise in price of galvanised sheet might occur if the British manufacturers' combination were to be revived.

PLEA FOR EXTENSION UP TO 31ST MARCH, 1927.

The Board then observes: We are clearly of opinion that whatever measures may now be approved should extend up to the 31st March, 1927. The commencement of the statutory enquiry which must precede the expiry of the Steel Industry (Production) Act cannot well be deferred to a date later than July 1926, if the results are to be ready for consideration in the cold weather session of 1927. To interpose yet another enquiry into the circumstances of the steel industry would impose an almost intolerable burden upon all concerned and would apparently serve no useful purpose. So far as can be foreseen it is not likely that conditions will change materially, either for the better or for the worse, before the spring of 1927, and there is therefore no valid reason for planning for a shorter period of 18 months. Our recommendation is that the measure now to be taken should extend to the 31st March, 1927.

The report then discusses the cost of production required and records that a limitation of bounty payments cannot be justified on that ground. Regarding the cost of coal is vital to the steel manufacturer and in India decline in coal prices during the last two years has been very heavy. The cost of certain miscellaneous materials and stores used by the steel manufacturer must be assumed to be lower because of the rise in the exchange, but there is no evidence that there has been a general fall in the price of such materials, apart from the exchange.

The case of coal is entirely different. A decline in price is known, but the part which the higher value of the rupee may have played in bringing about the fall is quite uncertain. It cannot have affected the prices directly, for the great bulk of the output of the Indian collieries is not sold in competition with imported coal. It is true of course that in so far as the rise in exchange has operated to restrict the sale of Indian coal in the oversees markets, and thereby increased the quantity which has to be sold in the markets accessible by rail. It must apparently have contributed to the fall in the pit-head price in Bengal and Bihar, but it is a matter of pure conjecture how much higher the price would have been with the rupee at 1s. 4d. No figure that might be suggested as the measure of the difference could claim any sort of authority. The coal question, however has wider aspects, and these deserve to be considered. It is impossible to dissociate the fall in the price of Indian coal from the general depression in trade which is largely responsible for the fall in the world price of steel. The slackening of industrial activity in one country produces reactions in others, and when industries are depressed the demand for coal declines it would not be safe to press this argument too far, for there were other causes at work which were likely to bring about a substantial reduction in the price of Indian Coal, irrespective of the course of world trade.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.

But it would not be unreasonable to attribute a difference of Re. 1 a ton in price of coal to factors (of which a rise in the exchange is one) that have brought about the fall in the price of Indian steel. To that extent an allowance ought we think to be made in determining the additional assistance which the steel industry requires if all coal used at Jamshedpur were purchased. The difference in the average cost of finished steel would be Rs. 4 a ton, but in fact, a considerable part of it is raised in the Company's own collieries and the rise in exchange has affected such coal only in so far as the price of the stores used in the collieries has fallen. We do not think that the difference which higher value of rupee may make in the cost of steel manufacture through its effect on coal prices can safely be put higher than Rs. 25 a ton. It is certain, moreover, that steel costs at Jamshedpur cannot be affected by the market prices of coal until 1926/27. The Iron and Steel Company pays for coal it buys at the same price as the Railway Board is paying, or a price of 8 annas a ton higher, and prices which the Board will pay in 1925-26 are apparently about Rs. 3 a ton above the current market rates.

INDIANS IN TANGANYIKA.

POONA CITY, Sept. 2.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, President, Fourth Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference has cabled to Lord Willingdon, Sir Atul Chatterjee and the Maharaja of Patiala, the three Indian delegates to the League of Nations the resolution passed by the Conference asking them to raise the question of Indian disabilities in the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika at the current session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.—A.P.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restram myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., As. 5.
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged

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Banish the adulterated, disease-carrying, animal fat called Ghee as well as other animal fats and manufactured goods of doubtful origin from your kitchen and join the host of people who use only pure, vegetable COCOGEM for all cooking purposes.

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KHILAFAT FUNDS

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

MR. CHOTANI'S VERSION.

Mr. Chotani has sent us the following for publication:—

I made a full and final settlement of the Khilafat Fund of the Central Khilafat Committee on May 26, 1923. I then submitted a statement to the Committee and the public explaining the nature of the settlement which was regarded as satisfactory. After the settlement had been made there were murmurings heard and various insinuations made regarding the settlement. I need not enter into a discussion of the various statements published by interested parties with a view to throw dirt at me but I will again make a plain statement of facts and figures which I am sure will convince the public that I have fully satisfied the claims of the Central Khilafat Committee. Before I do so I may state that my firm and my family were held in highest esteem by the public and especially by the Mahomedan community. My firm in spite of vicissitudes has kept up its reputation for integrity. I sacrificed every wordly thing for the sacred cause of Khilafat and I have sacrificed everything to make good the claims of the Central Khilafat Committee in regard to the Khilafat Fund. Without entering into any controversy I repeat the statement that I submitted in connection with the Khilafat movement and the Khilafat Committee. The Khilafat Committee was formed by me at a time when public agitation was at its height. It was difficult to obtain public support to the movement as even the Government went the length of proscribing the presidential address at the meeting of the Moslem League held in December 1918. Islam was burning with resentment but they were unable to do anything and their helplessness in the matter was apparent to all. At that critical juncture in the history of Islam God gave me courage to take up the Khilafat cause and formed a committee in Bombay. At that time there were no funds and I spent a lot of money from my own pocket in the hope that ultimately the Khilafat Committee would be in a position to reimburse me and take up the burden. It was in January 1920 that the Khilafat Committee appealed for funds. When collections came in I was asked by the responsible office-bearers of the Committee including Maulana Shaukat Ali to bank the Khilafat Fund in the Chotani firm. I consented to be their banker as this was the only course open under the stern necessities of the time in consequence of the warning and the fate that had overtaken the Irish Fund and the National Fund of Sa'ad Zaghlul Pasha in Egypt. Again the failure of the Alliance Bank had made people nervous. It is well-known how my firm which was one of the soundest concerns suffered enormous losses owing to circumstances over which I had no control. My ready money was locked up all over India and as much pressure was put upon me for reasons which are well-known to repay the Khilafat Funds in my possession I had to offer to meet my liability in kind instead of in cash and instead of cash I placed at the disposal of the Khilafat Committee my assets in lieu of the liabilities. As an alternative I proposed to form a joint stock company which would have enabled me to pay cash to the Committee but my proposal did not find favour with certain members. It therefore fell through and I handed over the following property upon a valuation fixed by such experts as Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Messrs. Sagar and Co. They estimated the value of the property as follows:—

		Rs.
1.	Two complete saw mills, buildings and machinery as per valuation report made by Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Sagar and Co.	10,58,000
2.	Stock of Timber lying in Bombay as per valuation made by Mr. Umer Sobhani as sole valuer	4,38,000
3.	Timber Stock at Karwar as per valuation made by Mr. Umar Sobhani	1,52,000
4.	Hardware Stock as per valuation made by Mr. Umar Sobhani	2,00,000
5.	Extra machinery taken from us on the strength of Mr. Umar Sobhani's valuation which we say was far from being true	1,00,000
6	Excess quantity of timber lying in the mills	35,000
	Total Rs	20,45,000

Besides these I handed over the railway siding fetching an income of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem. Again there is one point which requires to be mentioned. Though the claim according to the Khilafat Committee was for Rs. 16,17,000 according to my books the amount due by me to the Committee was Rs. 15,50,000 only.

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Another valuation was made by my adversaries behind my back and in spite of my repeated demands no particulars of the valuation were supplied to me for a long time. As I was determined to do my best to meet the wishes of the Khilafat Committee I agreed to the terms forced upon me by Mr. Umar Sobani under which in addition to the two complete saw mills, buildings and machinery I had to hand over to the Committee my other assets amounting to Rs. 8½ lakhs. The final settlement on these terms was agreed to by me on the 26th May 1923 in compliance with the Central Khilafat Committee's resolution. I offered my firm's stock of timber at Bombay and Karwar worth Rs. 6,50,000 and hardware stock and hardware value at Rs. 2 lakhs in addition to the two complete saw mills, buildings and machinery and at the same time agreed that in case the respective stocks of timber and hardware were of less value than the above figure I would hand over to the Committee other stock to make up deficiency. Here too Mr. Umer Sobani forced upon me his own valuation though I proved the valuation by the reports of timber and hardware merchants. I was therefore compelled to hand over other extra machinery worth about one lakh and the railway siding which brought us an income of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per mensem. The Committee accepted my offer in full satisfaction and passed a resolution to that effect. I cannot understand why I am villified in face of such a distinct resolution by the Committee of receiving full satisfaction for all my liabilities in regard to the Khilafat funds. The Committee further resolved that as soon as the Karwar stock was taken charge of by Mr. Umar Sobani as per list already given to him by me and as soon as the lease of the mills and buildings were executed Mr. Umar Sobani was directed and authorised by the Committee to sign the necessary release in my favour. This disposed of the whole question.

I have my faith in my God. I have suffered owing to the malign influences of people who are seeking my ruin. My firm would have passed through the crisis were it not for the attacks of my friends to discredit it. I blame nobody. God is my witness. I have not only worked conscientiously for the sacred cause of the Khilafat but I have given everything that I possessed to satisfy the Central Khilafat Committee and as my conscience dictated. Though I have lost my business and my means of livelihood I have faith in Islam and I am sure time will come when my co-religionists will acknowledge and appreciate my services to the Khilafat movement. I am as sure as night follows day that this temporary collapse will pass away and I trust Allah to do me justice and to bestow a sense of justice upon my detractors. I was regarded as a merchant prince when I joined the Khilafat movement; in the end I see myself helpless, friendless and destitute through circumstances that were beyond my control but I have one Protector and that is Allah who will bring me out from this difficulty with unblemished character as he has brought me out through innumerable vicissitudes and difficulties in my long and spotless life.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF PROGRESS OF WORKS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Work on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and on the Housing Scheme made steady progress during the year, says the Report on the Working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March 1925. The property market continued to be in a depressed condition, although there was a slight improvement compared with 1923-24, and expenditure in the suburban area was reduced to the minimum required to complete partly finished works. No new works were undertaken in the suburbs except in connection with the distribution of water, the cost of which is recovered. Building operations in completed town planning schemes showed signs of activity, but road making in schemes in hand was largely in abeyance owing to the inability of the local authorities to provide funds. The establishment both in the Housing and Suburban Divisions was very considerably reduced.

In August 1924 Government requested the Advisory Committee to report how far, and in what directions, the activities of the Development Department should be continued or eliminated. Certain members of the Bombay Legislative Council were invited to join the Committee for the purpose of the enquiry, and one of these, Mr. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., accepted the invitation. The Committee submitted an interim report in February 1925 dealing with the Reclamation and Housing Schemes, as well as with the four Bombay schemes. As regards the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme the Committee reserved their opinion pending examination of the financial prospects by a sub-committee which they proposed to appoint. Their most important recommendation was that work on the East Colaba Reclamation should be closed down for the present, and that the advisability or otherwise of going on with it should be reconsidered when the filling of the Back Bay Reclamation is nearing completion. This recommendation was accepted by Government.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

By the close of the working season of the year the mass concrete wall had been completed for the whole length of the rouble mound and the wall finished in all respects except for a gap of 1,800 ft. The heavy storm in June 1924 associated as it was with high spring tides washed the temporary railway track off the wall in a number of places but did no damage to any of the permanent works. By the end of the working season 259,555 sq. yards or 53.6 acres of the military area at Colaba had been filled with dredged material to within an average of 3 ft. below the finished level, the average depth of filling being 10 ft. The remainder of the military area had been filled to a depth of 2 ft. In addition to dredged filling, an area of 77,111 sq. yards or 15.7 acres had been filled with dry material, up to finished level, between the Marine Lines—Colaba Railway and the former shore line, the average depth being 7.5 ft. On the whole, however, owing to various causes which are detailed in the report, dredging operations during the year were disappointing

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

As Government had decided in the previous year that no further chawls should be commenced till those in hand were fully completed, the programme resolved itself into one of completing as far as possible the 211 chawls at Worli, Naigaum-De Lisle Road and Sewri sites.

The equivalent of 45 chawls were constructed at Worli, whilst a sewerage scheme for the whole area was practically completed. In Naigaum the chawls of Plot A were finished in every respect, while those of Plot B were almost completed before the end of the year. The sewerage and water supply of Plot B are under construction and for the storm water drainage a design has been drawn up and estimates are under preparation. On this area the equivalent of 12 chawls have now been constructed. At De Lisle Road all the chawls with subsidiary works are complete. At Sewri the equivalent of 7½ chawls were completed, but owing to difficulties connected with water supply and drainage, only two chawls could be handed over for letting. These difficulties have since been overcome, and it is anticipated, says the Report, that 12 chawls will be ready for occupation before the end of July.

The 211 chawls represent in all 16,864 tenements, each tenement costing Rs. 2,084, while the actual cost of building is less than for the Improvement Trust chawls. The total cost is more than for Improvement Trust tenements which works out at Rs. 1,914. The higher cost of the Directorate chawls is due to the heavier expenditure on roads, sewers and storm water drains necessitated by the extensive nature of the sites.

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION OUTSIDE THE CITY.

The question of letting a part of the area of Kurla-Kirol for cattle stables was under consideration, and in the absence of demand for sites for small industries, this may be a possible alternative means of disposing of the land. The removal of the tanneries from Dharavi is still unsettled. At Ambernath the Swedish Match Factory has been completed. Enquiries on behalf of two important concerns regarding erection of large factories in the area were dealt with and further developments in this connection are expected next cold weather.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

As already observed above, there has been a slight but noticeable recovery in the land market in Suburban Bombay. Prices have ceased the downward movement, and there is a steady enquiry from would-be plot purchasers. There is little doubt that one of the chief contributing factor to this awakened interest is the inauguration of the State-aided building scheme. Under this scheme, Government advances three-fourths of the prices of the plot and, in addition, up to half the cost of the bungalow, the borrower repaying the loan in 5, 10 or 15 years by monthly instalments with 6 per cent. interest. The sum originally allotted for such advances was Rs. 3 lakhs, and by the end of the year 37 plot-purchasers had applied for advances totalling Rs. 2,50,991, whilst a further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been set apart for this purpose in the current year. This assistance is confined to those purchasing plots in Directorate schemes, whose means do not enable them to build a cottage costing more than Rs. 10,000, but in practice, some latitude has been allowed in regard to this limit.

Extensive denotifications of land have taken place during the year under review, 982 acres in Trombay and 2,569 acres in Salsette have been released, and further areas not required in the near future will probably be denotified before long. The original purpose of the notification in 1921 has been served, for land speculation in Salsette generally has been checked in the four years that have elapsed and values are now practically normal.

SUBURBAN SCHEMES

There are now 26 Town Planning Schemes on record and in various stages of completion, covering in all 1,800 acres. All of these will be ready for building purposes within the next 4 or 5 years.

In Chembur there has been good enquiry for land and the plots disposed of include 70,000 sq. yards to the St. Anthony's Homes Society, who propose to build model bungalows on 70 plots and have reserved sites for a school and a church. Building operations will commence when the negotiations, now in hand, for a loan from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, are completed.

In all 13,065 sq. yards had been disposed of out of a total of 80,806 sq. yards available in Danda scheme. In Khar 134,649 sq. yards have been sold out of a total area of 583,691 sq. yards. A number of houses are under construction and more will be commenced in the near future. At Chapel Road further sales of land reduced the balance on hand to 9 plots covering 7,946 sq. yards only out of a total net area of 104,768 sq. yards. The scheme showed a small surplus which will be increased by the proceeds of the remaining plots when sold. In Kirol North twelve plots aggregating 21,258 sq. yards were disposed of, making a total area of 22,318 sq. yards sold in this scheme.

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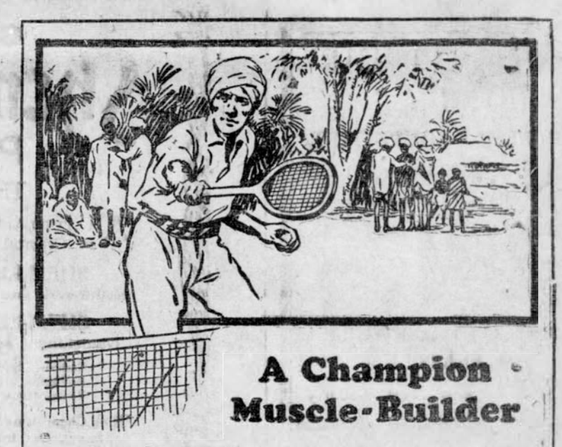

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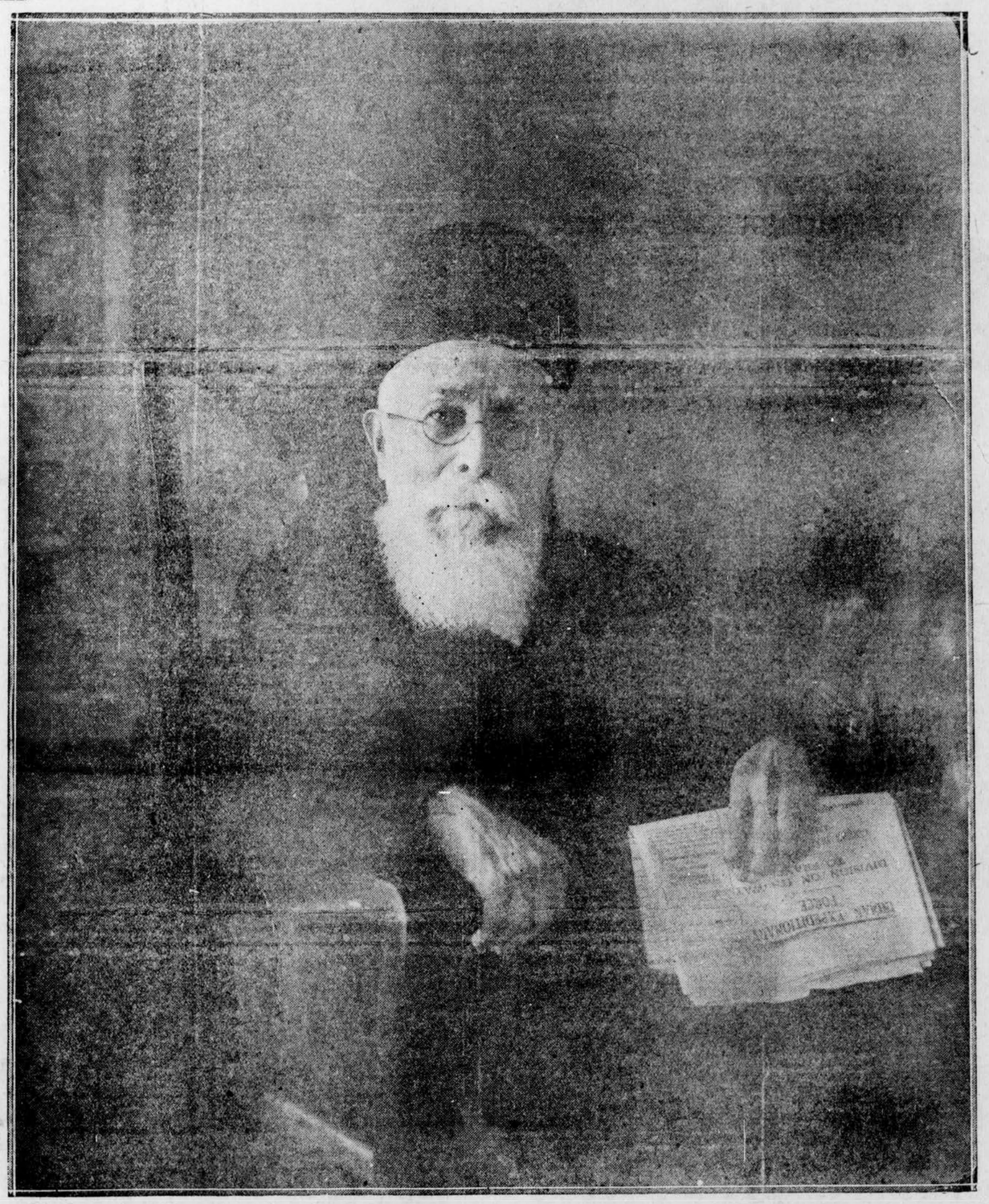
THE GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA.

CENTENARY OF DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

FATHER OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

POLITICAL RISHI AND PIONEER SOCIAL REFORMER.



Dadabhai justly earned the affectionate title of the G. O. M. of India. Was it not he who first introduced us to the problem of the deep poverty of the masses? In discovering the growing poverty of the masses Dadabhai put his finger upon the root-evil of the present system of Government. In my opinion, therefore, the best way we can celebrate the forthcoming Centenary is to do something tangible for dealing with the problem of poverty. It cannot be dealt with satisfactorily save through the universal adoption of Spinning Wheel and Khaddar. Hence it is that I have unhesitatingly recommended the celebration of the Centenary by making collections for Khaddar and Charka, by holding Khaddar exhibitions, by hawking Khaddar and in every becoming manner pushing forward the cause of Khaddar and Spinning Wheel, in other words, the cause of the millions.

M. K. GANDHI.

A CONSECRATED LIFE

(BY A NON-CO-OPERATOR).

Somewhere serene thy watchful power inspires;
Thou art a living purpose, being dead.
A fruit of nobleness in lesser lives,
A guardian and a guide; Hail and farewell!

FAIRFAX.

This day a hundred years ago was born Dadabhai Naoroji whose memory all India celebrates with every token of love and reverence. And, indeed, it is impossible to contemplate without affection a life so pure, so saintly, and so completely consecrated to the Motherland. "I serve" is said to be the motto on an angel's brow. Young Dadabhai made it his own and lived up to it to the last day of his life. While yet a boy, he has himself said, "The thought developed itself in my mind that, as my education and all the benefits arising therefrom came from the people, I must return to them the best I had in me. I must devote myself to the service of the people." And how nobly he redeemed that resolve! Impatient to serve, at the early age of twenty he plunged into public activities, into all sorts of reforms, social, educational, political, religious, with the boundless enthusiasm of a youthful reformer. Age did not dim that enthusiasm: he ever believed in all-round progress, and looked back upon these early activities "with pride and pleasure, with the satisfaction of a duty performed." Though, later, business and the political exigencies of the time required him to make England the main sphere of his work, whether in England or in India his labours for his country continued, ever increasing in range and intensity. Let it not be forgotten that most of his work was that of a pioneer. The way had not been laid out or smoothed for him. He had to cut it for himself at every step through mountains of prejudice and fear, with but few hands to help. But he forged ahead, sustained by his love for the people he had pledged himself to serve and his faith in the justice of his cause. How enormous must have been his labour! It was all a labour of love. When in 1869 he returned to Bombay broken in fortune the people presented him with a handsome purse, but he did not touch a single pie of it for his private needs, utilising the whole sum for public purposes. He little cared for titles, and when once offered a K.C.S.I., he quietly declined it. Nor did he pine for power for the mere enjoyment of it. In all his career not one word or act can be found betokening a desire for power or authority as such. Rather, it is the testimony of many of his co-workers that he often gave one the impression of being a youthful enthusiastic volunteer ever offering himself to take up a post of responsibility. "I serve."

A robust optimism was as notable a feature of his life as ceaseless disinterested service, and one which, if we would emulate his great example, should stand us in good stead to-day. Speaking as President of the Congress at Calcutta in 1906, from long and bitter experience of three quarter of a century, he said, "Since my early efforts, I must say that I have felt so many disappointments as would be sufficient to break any heart and lead one to despair and even, I am afraid, to rebel. ..... But I have not despaired..... You cannot stop at any stage, disappointments notwithstanding, or you lose all you have gained and find it far more difficult afterwards even to begin again. As we proceed we may adopt such means as may be suitable at every stage, but persevere we must to *the end*. If our cause is good and just, as it is, we are sure to triumph in the end. So I have not despaired." We shall do well to take these words to heart to-day when slackness and depression prevail everywhere. Ceaseless agitation was his final message, "the peaceful weapon of moral force, and infinitely preferable to brute physical force." Not only he never despaired, but he never allowed any disappointment to ruffle his temper or prompt a harsh word even against his opponents. He has indeed said, off and on, some hard things against British rule, but his hardest word was not harder than the circumstances of the case demanded and seemed harder than it was to those unaccustomed to plain-speaking in India. Dadabhai's regard for truth was so scrupulous that he abhorred disguising an ugly fact as much as misrepresenting a fair one. He lavished praise upon British justice in which he had a touching faith, being spared the disillusionment that came to many others after the post-War revelations. But he did not scruple to condemn British methods when they were false to the best traditions of the British themselves. His occasional strong language was the natural expression of a righteous indignation and was only wrung out of a loving and sensitive heart outraged by the spectacle of 300 millions of his countrymen held in bondage. His love for the poor was consuming and their interests were sacred to him; and none that attacked those interests could go unscathed by the Tribune of the People. Dadabhai was a sage, but he could be a warrior too, fighting with his own "weapon of moral force."

Born in a free country, Dadabhai would have been acclaimed by the whole world as one of the greatest men in the world. But God sends his ministering angels where they are most needed. He sent Dadabhai to India. The chosen messenger fulfilled his mission and went to his Maker leaving with us his message and his example for our guidance. Let us not mock his memory by merely celebrating it in a conventional manner, but let us take to heart his message and carry on his fight, ceaseless ly and hopefully with the only "weapon of moral force."

THE PROPHET OF SWARAJ

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

His was the divine apostolic faith and fervour that created for India the imperishable Gospel of Swaraj. How shall India honour the memory and achievement of her prophet save by realising, through the splendid unity of her children, his noble evangel of national liberty.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

"FATHER OF MODERN INDIAN NATIONALISM."

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

If asked who among Indian nationalists could preeminently be said to be the founder of Indian political life on modern lines and father of modern Indian nationalism, I would unhesitatingly name Dadabhai Naoroji. By his unique devotion, unselfishness, great intelligence, and hard work he paved the way and laid down the standards of public life in this country. He was most the unselfish patriot of his time. Not that there were not others who served their mother country unselfishly during his life time, but that he was the first and foremost of that band and his services stand unique in the history of modern Indian political life. My present health does not permit my writing lengthy appreciation of this great Indian patriot's services to his motherland and I must content myself by paying this humble homage to his revered memory. Dadabhai was not a party man, nor a communalist. He was a Nationalist to the core of his heart and father to all Indian politicians. He was bold and courageous and had a great fund of self-confidence in reserve. In a way he was the founder of the present movement for Swaraj. He used the word for the first time in the presidential address at Calcutta and laid the foundation of the movement for freedom firm and safe. We know some leaders of the Congress then did not like his forwardness, but he never faltered and gave the right lead. I know personally that he was a great internationalist and a friend of the worker and the poor. In 1905 when I went to England on a political mission I had long talks with him and had a peep into his real heart. When Sir Henry Cotton denounced me for one of the speeches I had made at the Socialist Congress of which Dadabhai was vice-president, the latter stood by me and refused to be cowed down by Sir Henry's threats. Sir William Wedderburn also supported him and Sir Henry had to eat the humble pie. I wish we had more Dadabhais to-day in the country.

LAJPATRAI.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

(BY C. M. C.)

"He who, though well endued as with a sense and faculty for storm and turbulence, is yet a soul whose master-bias leans To home-felt pleasures and to gentle scenes; Sweet images! which, wheresoever he be, are at his heart."

WORDSWORTH.

By way of preface I may say I have known Dadabhai Nawrojee since I was a boy of 10 or 11, that is to say, since about 1859 or 1860, until close up to the day of his passing away. In those far off days the name 'Dadabhai Master' I remember was as a household word with me and my brothers and sisters and when he came to be styled 'Professor' Dadabhai, we looked upon the word professor, prognostic of future eminence as a distinction in some way personal to ourselves. My younger brother and I when being educated in England for a period of over eight years, were placed under Dadabhai's care. He had then his business firm in Great St. Helens, E. C. London, and I often had occasion to see him there. My first birthday in England fell in August 1862, when my father and some friends subscribed for and presented me a silver watch by McCabe and Co., and it was Dadabhai who made the gift complete by himself adding a gold watch-guard. I mention this as only one of many such acts of unsolicited kindness which many young people in one way or another met with at his hands. I was a frequent guest at his house at Hornsey, near London where he kept open house and later when he was in Bombay, I used to visit and see him at his house in Girgaum. On two important occasions I travelled

(Continued on page 3)

DADABHAI NAOROJI

A SHORT SKETCH

"Peace hath her victims no less renowned than war."

On 30th June 1917 passed away a great warrior of Peace and a sincere lover of Humanity. The ideal which helped Dadabhai Naoroji to work patiently for sixty years, though the tangible results of his labours were small, was the instinctive belief in the ultimate triumphs of justice. Dadabhai was not a genius, nor had he a trumpet voice, or prophetic vision of things to come. His strength lay in a transparent sincerity of purpose and an abiding faith in his ideals. He was never tired of quoting Lord Salisbury that "Injustice will bring down the mightiest to ruin." There was within him the firm belief that it made all the difference in the world whether Truth was placed in the first place, or in the second place, and during his long life he never deviated from this principle even in the smallest matter.

A great many people have referred to his belief in the Englishman's inborn sense of justice and rightly too. He cherished the undimmed hope during all the years of his long life, that India will one day take her place among the nations of the world by the help of the British people. There was nothing surprising in this belief. England after her struggle for the liberty of Europe against Napoleon, herself became uplifted and within the first half of the 19th century, she freed the slaves, emancipated the Roman Catholics, repealed the Corn Laws and purified her own Government by the Reform Bill. Last but by no means the least of her glorious achievements, was the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, when India was taken over by the British people from the East India Company. Whatever the present generation may think of the sincerity of the English statesmen of that time, to Dadabhai Naoroji it was a most sacred covenant a solemn pledge given by one people to another,—a pledge given to a nation that had fallen upon evil days, and was looking for help and guidance. In all his controversies, whether about the higher services, or taxation, or trade, he always came back to the proclamation, and often used to say:—"Keep your promise in the spirit and not merely in the letter and both England and India will become prosperous, and England will win for herself eternal glory for having raised a great people to their original greatness." I cannot help quoting here, rather a long passage from one of his speeches made at a meeting of the East India Association in 1887. John Bright was in the Chair and the speech was made in reply to a paper read by Mr. A. K. Connell on "The Indian Civil Service." "But he (Mr. Connell)" Mr. Dadabhai observed, "forgets one thing: that the pledge you have given you have never given a fair trial to: if you only give a fair trial to that pledge, you will find that it will not only redound to your glory for ever, but also result in great benefit to yourself. For if India is to be for a long time under your rule with a blessing, and not with a curse, it is the fulfilment of that pledge which secures that result. Ah! gentlemen, no eternal or permanent results can ever follow from dallying and palavering. Eternal results can follow only from eternal principles. Your rule of India is based not on sixty thousand bayonets or a hundred thousand bayonets. It is based upon the confidence, the intense faith like the one that I hold, in the justice, the conscience and honour of the British Nation. As long as I have that faith in me, I shall continue to urge and plead before statesmen like Mr. Bright, and before the English Nation. Fulfil your pledge honestly before God, because it is upon those eternal principles only that you can expect to continue your rule with benefit to yourself and benefit to us. A foreign rule can never be but a curse to any nation on the face of the earth, except so far as it approaches a native rule, be the foreigners angels themselves. If this principle is not fairly borne in mind and if honest efforts are not made to fulfil your pledges, it is utterly useless for us to plead, or to expect any good result, or to expect that India will ever rise in material and moral prosperity. I do not mean to say a word against the general personnel of these services, as they are at the present time, they are doing what they can in the false groove in which they are placed; to them there is every honour due for the ability and integrity with which most of them have carried on their work; but what I say is this. This system must be changed. The administration must become native under the supreme control of the English nation. Then you have one element in India, which is peculiarly favourable to the permanence of your rule and that is if the people are satisfied that you can give them the justice that you promise. It is upon the rock of justice alone that your rule stands. If they are satisfied the result will be this. It is a case peculiar to India: there are Mahomedans and Hindus; if both are satisfied, both will take care that your supremacy must remain over them; but if they are both dissatisfied and any paltering with justice and sincerity must produce that result, they will join together against you. Under these circumstances you have everything in your favour; in fact, the divine law is that if you only follow the divine law, then only can you produce divine results. Do good, no matter what the result is. If you trifle with those eternal and divine laws, the result must be disastrous."

Of his own countrymen he believed that both in the quality of head and heart, they were second to none. Even as far back as 1869, he read a paper on the European and Asiatic Races before the Ethnological Society, in reply to a paper read by Mr. Crawford, F.R.S., who happened to think that Asiatics had neither spirituality, morality, poetry not art. In fact, according to Mr. Crawford, it was a pure mistake on the part of the Deity, that such a continent as Asia ever existed. Alas for poor Mr. Crawford, as far as some Asiatics are concerned, he is only known as a blot on a remembered name. In a very instructive paper on the Moral Poverty of India, Mr. Dadabhai points out that the Europeans refuse to be the natural leaders of the people. They do not belong to the people and when they go away, they take away their experience and he continues:—"The most deplorable moral loss of India needs most serious consideration, as much in its political as in its national aspect."

In his speeches he had a great felicity of choice of quotations from British statesmen, to emphasize his point. In his Presidential address of the third National Congress, over which he presided in 1906, he seemed to collect all his lifelong work in the word 'Swaraj' and he quoted no less an authority than the late Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, to emphasize his point:—"Self-government and popular control, and we believe in that principle no only on grounds of justice, and on the grounds of effective administration, but on this other ground—that it exercises a wholesome influence on the character of the people who enjoy the privilege." At the outbreak of the present war, he passionately admonished his countrymen to stand by the Cause of Liberty for their own salvation, and to show their rulers that they understood the sacredness of the cause, before they asked for freedom themselves. But, he said, quoting Mr. Asquith that "It was the work of English statesmen, to make the Empire worth living in, as well as dying for."

It is hardly possible in this short sketch to do more than mention the various other activities for the uplifting of mankind in which he interested himself before dedicating himself absolutely for the political salvation of India. Having been left fatherless at the age of four, he owed all his early education to his mother and to the affection and thoughtfulness for him, he pays her the highest tribute when at the age of seventy-five, he says in an autobiography that "She made me what I am."

From 1845 to 1855, when he sailed for England as a partner in the firm of Kama and Co., his abundant energy found an outlet in helping to found the Literary and Scientific Society, the Bombay Association, the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Irani Sund, the Parsee Gymnasium, the Widow Remarriage Association, the Victoria and Albert Museum and last but not the least, the first girl's school of Bombay. Even before the schools were started, this small band of devoted young men went from house to house asking permission of the parents, if they might come and teach their daughters reading and writing. In his old age Dadabhai used to laugh and recount his experiences, how some parents turned them out of the house with scant courtesy at the iniquity of such a request. The women of India will always dwell tenderly on the picture of a young man of eighteen, a veritable Galahad in purity and endowed with extraordinary physical beauty, who courageously took up arms to lighten for them through knowledge the burden of life. During his long residence in England, he sympathised with the work of Josephine Butler, Florence Nightingale (The Lady of the Lamp) and Mrs. Henry Fawcett's early efforts for women suffrage. To his own children and grand-children of both sexes, he gave the highest education they were individually capable of assimilating.

In his dealings with the members of the family, in spite of his ninety-two years he remained the youngest member of the family till the end. He was very fond of children and besides sympathising with them if they were at fault, he took the same delight in their little jokes and amusements, as they did themselves. One of the chief amusements of two of his grand-children, when they came home from the holidays was "to make Dad laugh till he choked." It was this sincerity and simplicity of character which endeared him to the working classes in England.

In 1907, while Mr. Dadabhai was lying seriously ill, a trunk belonged to a young member of the family was being sent from Liverpool Street Station and the porter, an old man, who was putting the trunk in the train saw the name Naoroji on it. He turned to the person in charge of the trunk and said:—"Do you know Dadabhai Naoroji! Dear old man, I wish I could hear him speak again and shake hands with him." Another time the writer of this article overheard this conversation in a crowd, when the number of votes and the name of the successful candidate for the different constituencies was being posted up, at the time of the election of 1906. The first speaker asked, how was it that Mr. Naoroji was not the successful candidate for North Lambeth. The reply he received was:—"Well! I think North Lambeth has made a great mistake, though Mr. Naoroji is old—he is over eighty—he is the finest man I have ever met." One of the unconscious services he has rendered to India was to make the Englishmen with whom he came in contact, realize the pettiness and futility of social prejudice and that sincerity and honesty of purpose were not the monopoly of any particular race or nation.

In 1869, after his firm came to grief, Mr. Naoroji returned to India, after having worked zealously for India for nearly fourteen years. It was during this period that he found the London Indian Society, and helped to found the East Indian Association. In 1873, Mr. Naoroji returned to England and gave evidence before the Fawcett Commission and there he showed that the average income of British India was Rs. 20 per head and that a taxation of Rs. 3 on that income was very heavy.

In 1874, Mr. Naoroji was selected by the Gaekwar of that time, Malhararao, as his Dewan. But this office he resigned within the year, owing to differences with the Maharaja, as well as the Resident, about certain Reforms. Sir Bartle Frere wrote to him in the following year that he (Mr. Dadabhai) had the consolation of doing his best and that no human being could have done better under the circumstances.

In 1886, Mr. Naoroji decided to carry the pleading voice of India within the walls of Westminster. He contested Holborn against a popular Conservative member at the general election to secure a seat in Parliament. Though he was defeated, it was a defeat which gave promise of a future victory and following his motto of "Patience and Perseverence", Mr. Naoroji in 1892 had the satisfaction of being the first Indian to be elected a member of the British Parliament. In 1893, laden with honours and as the idol of his countrymen, he returned to India to preside over the 8th Indian National Congress. Just about three months before his arrival in Bombay, he suffered the deepest personal sorrow of his life—the loss of his only son, a most lovable man in the prime of life. In 1906 he was once more, and for the third time elected President of the National Congress—a unique distinction. It is a strange coincidence that presiding over the Congress of 1906 was the last public duty he performed before his retirement. For the eleven years, he spent in his home at Versova, he was like a warrior who had hung up his sword and shield. During these last few years, he came more in contact with the simpler minded of his countrymen and countrywomen. Those who only saw in him the great Rishi, who with peace of mind and all passion spent had come to rest in their midst he was their "Dada", so they reverently touched his feet and walked out sometimes even without uttering a single word.

In this short sketch, it has not been possible even to mention the work done by Mr. Dadabhai as editor of newspapers or the successful manner in which he gained the support of the English Liberal Press, or his dignified and well-reasoned correspondence with the India Office and the War Office. Nor has it been possible even to outline his work on various Commissions or in Parliament. His own words taken from a speech made at a meeting proposing a memorial to Lord Ripon at the end of his term of Office, apply to Mr. Naoroji himself with equal appropriateness:—"But what will a hundred such memorials be to the great monuments he has himself raised to himself? As self-government and self-administration and education advanced, for all which he has raised great new landmarks. His memory shall exist at every moment of India's life, and they will be the everlasting monuments, before which all our memorials will sink into utter insignificance."

Those who were privileged to be able to pay their last respects to the mortal remains of Dadabhai Naoroji will never forget the dignity of the scene when thousands

DADABHAI NAOROJI IN HIS ROBES OF THE DOCTORATE OF LAWS.

of people of different nationalities came to prove that if blood is thicker than water, thought is thicker than blood. The inspiration of one such life had raised them to the glory of brotherhood. There was nothing of the feeling of the transitoriness of life, which the presence of Death generally brings uppermost to the mind. The devoted service of that life so long, so full and so pure seemed to incarnate itself to promise the continuity of great ideals beyond mortal vision.

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail,
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."

A PARSEE LADY.

(Reprinted from "East and West," January, 1918).

"HIGHEST TYPE OF CITIZENSHIP."

HONOURED BY BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The following speech was delivered by Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, on the 28th January 1916, on the occasion of the conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws on Dadabhai Nowroji:—

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate.

When in 1904 I had the privilege of presenting Sir Ramachandra Gopal Bhandarkar to receive the Honorary Degree of this University, I remarked that a University had conferred this distinction only four times in the twenty years that had elapsed since the institution of the degree could not be accused of prodigality in the distribution of its honours.

In the decade which followed the same self-restraint continued to be exercised by the University, for during this period the honour was only once bestowed.

Only a few months ago the Senate of the University resolved with unanimous voice to confer the Honorary Degree on two of the distinguished sons. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. I have called both of them sons of the University; for, while the distinguished and venerable recipient of the degree whom we are met to-day to honour belong in point of time to pre-University days, he is a product of that renaissance that gave birth to our University, and may justly claim to have had from the beginning a share in the new intellectual life of which it is the embodiment.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who has been permitted to see a length of days granted to few of the children of men sums up in his life the history of this great intellectual revival and his admission to-day to the ranks of our graduates is only a too-long delayed recognition of the place which he has filled in the re-awakened life that is symbolised in the Indian University.

We feel that the joy of this occasion is mingled with a certain sadness for we had hoped to see standing by the side of our venerated friend to receive the same distinction one whose passing away has brought universal sorrow to our city and to the whole of India.

With increased thankfulness we welcome to-day the presence of one who have been so long spared to his country, whose devotion to Bombay and all that concerns the life of his city has led him to brave the dangers of this public appearance in the Convocation of the University.

Remembering the strain to which this public ceremony must subject him I shall confine myself to a brief recital of the career to which we desire to do honour.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Born in the year 1825 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji completed his academical education in 1845. The following ten years of his life were devoted to active and unselfish labour in the diffusion of education and in the inauguration of important movements intended for the uplifting of the men and women of India. Of there, perhaps, one of the most important was the students' Literary and Scientific Association, for out of it sprang a system of girl's school which still contine to make a large contribution to the education of the women of India. In this and other benevolent activities he gathered around him a band of kindred spirits—men whose names are still held in honoured remembrance.

Mr. Dadabhai's eminence as a student led to his being selected for high educational service and just before this period closed he was appointed to a professorship in the Elphinstone Institution.

"Dadabhai Professor" was the name by which he was then familiarly known and for years he continued to be spoken of with this designation, a name which bears witness to the impression which he made as the teacher of a generation that has almost entirely passed away.

After these ten years of intellectual and social work Mr. Dadabhai was led to transfer himself to England and from that time until his final retirement to India a few years ago, with the exception of an interval of public service in this country his life was spent in the fields of commerce and politics in England.

All India knows how in 1892, he was elected to the British Parliament, the first Indian to achieve that position.

A BLAMELESS LIFE.

This is not the place to discuss the political activities of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji during his residence in England and during his occasional visits to his own country. Into the serene academic atmosphere of these halls the heated air of politics may not enter. This only I should like to be permitted to say regarding a career which has been so largely concerned with the problems of the Government of India that the honour and success of that career were due in large measure to the high qualities of personal life and character which were so conspicuous in every part of it. Men of all shades of political opinion were quick to discuss the transparent honesty, the simplicity of purpose, the unselfish patriotism of the man who sought to interpret to Great Britain the needs and aspirations of his countrymen.

British political life is peculiarly sensitive to character. India's Grand Old man owes as much to the influence of a blameless character as did his great prototype in Great Britain to the conviction which had wrought itself into the British mind regarding the loftiness of his motives and the purity of his life.

While in the University we do not concern ourselves with politics we are deeply concerned with character and to-day we pay the tribute of our admiration to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's patience under adversities and disappointments, to his unweaned perseverance in the maintenance of his convictions and to the unselfish love of his country and nation which inspired him throughout his many conflicts.

I think we may say that India has been peculiarly fortunate in the men whom she has sent forth from Bombay to awaken in Great Britain an increased interest and sympathy, in regard to the condition of her people, and that the results which they have achieved have been due in large measure to the impression made upon the British mind not only by the intelligence and ability, but also by the honesty and sincerity with which they discharged their mission.

HIGHEST TYPE OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Of such representatives of India we have in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the highest type to which India has attained, one in whom are joined in happy union a loyalty to British Rule that has almost passed into remission to this Degree with another distinguished fellow lately the Vice-Chancellor and alumnus of the University, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It would have been an appropriate recognition of your joint labours in the public affairs of India and the Empire had it been possible to confer upon you in the same convocation the same academical distinction.

It only remains for me to congratulate you and the university on your accession to the roll of her honorary graduates and to express the hope that in this the evening of your life you may often look back on this occasion with keen satisfaction, and with the knowledge that your unselfish and devoted labours for your country have gained you the gratitude and veneration of your fellow citizens and high honour from the great university of your native city. ("Bombay Chronicle," 29th January, 1916.)

"VERITABLE RISHI."

SURENDRANATH BANERJA'S TRIBUTE

A portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji was unveiled in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Bombay University by the late Sir (then "Mr.") Surrendranath Banerjea, on 26th January, 1919, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. In the course of his eloquent address on the occasion Surrendranath Banerjea said:—

I do not use the language of convention or of exaggeration, when I say that I deem it a high honour and a great privilege to preside at this function. For it affords me the opportunity of associating myself with you in honouring the adored memory of one of the greatest Indians of his generation, where private worth and public virtues will enshrine his name in the grateful recollections of his countrymen and who will stand forth for all time to come in the pages of Indian history as our model and as our example. Carlyle has observed in his Hero Worship, a book which I recommend to the younger section of my audience, that the history of a nation is but the history of its great men. A great man is the product of his age, but he gives back with compound interest what he has received from his age. He strengthens improves, exalts the time-spirit and the time-forces in the midst of which he had been born and brought up. He does something more—he regulates and controls them, leads them on into useful and fructifying channels pregnant with lasting good. I am reminded in this connection of a passage in the "Bhagavat Gita," that immortal contribution of our ancestors to the sacred literature of humanity. Sri Krishna, the divinely inspired Sri Krishna, addressing the great Panday warrior Arjun on the eve of battle says "I appear from age to age incarnated in flesh and blood for the preservation of religion which is the cement of the universe." Thus thousands of years ago, Carlyle's conception of the semi-divine man found expression in our sacred literature with a spiritual colouring that uplifts it to a higher plane. Divested of its spiritual significance, reduced to the ordinary interpretation which the average man will put upon it, this noble passage meant that every age produces its great men for its highest spheres of work. Their activities may be narrow, they may be circumscribed by geographical and other limitations but the great men are there with their fine qualities dedicated to the service of humanity. Dadabhai Naoroji was a great man of this type—an Indian patriot in the truest sense, serving his country, his conscience and his God with unsurpassed devotion.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

The early association of such a man, the surroundings which contributed to his upbuilding have a practical bearing and significance all their own. They often reveal truths of enduring interest and of widespread application. The outstanding fact of Dadabhai Naoroji's early life was the paramountcy of his mother's influence. This was due to great domestic calamity. His father died while yet he was a boy. His widowed mother became his sole protector and guardian. She applied herself to this difficult and delicate task with womanly enthusiasm and courage and with more than womanly insight. How she performed this exalted duty all India knows and to-day the memory of mother and son is linked together in the grateful affections of our people. Ladies and gentlemen, there is no impress more durable on the brow of manhood than the simpress of the mothers' hands. Years may roll away, time may make its ravages, the memory may grow dim with age, but the sweet recollections of childhood sanctified by the impress of maternal authority endure through life and are only blotted out when all that is moral in us is consigned to the grave or the funeral pyre or the grim solitude of the Towers of Silence. Ladies and gentlemen, I am a hero-worshipper to the marrows of my bones. I have read the lives of many great men with interest and I may add with profit; and if there is one fact more than another which has impressed me it is this—the omnipotent influence which maternal authority has in many cases exercised in determining the character and the careers of great men. That was the case with Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington. We find the same truth illustrated in the lives of some of our Indian celebrities. To-day all India mourns the death of one of her most illustrious sons. The late Sir Gurudas Banerjia was not only a great judge and a great educationist, but he was a prince among men, combining all that is finest in the culture of both the East and the West. He was what he was through his mother's influence. Shaped and guided by the material hand Dadabhai Naoroji emerged from his College as one of its most brilliant students and he hastened to repay the maternal debt by identifying himself thus early in his life and in the history of our national evolution with the cause of female education. Dadabhai Naoroji thus began his public life as a social reformer and finished his great career as the most stalwart champion of our political rights. Ladies and gentlemen, let me not be misunderstood I do not for one moment mean to suggest as some of our critics have done that Social Reform must precede Political Reform or that Political Reform must be the precursor of Social Reform. The truth is that all kinds of reform are interlinked and interdependent. For the human mind is not divided into so many water-tight compartments, but is an organic whole, and an impulse communicated at one point affects the whole organism, and vibrates through every sphere of our activities.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

After he had left College, Dadabhai Naoroji was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College. Educational work has often been found helpful to the evolution of successful public life. Gokhale was professor in the Fergusson College before he became one of the most eminent public men of his generation. Dr. Woodrow Wilson was a college professor before he started upon that public career which made him the President of the United States and now the Dictator of World Politics in the most critical period of the world's history. Associating with young minds in many cases creates and never fails to strengthen that optimism so necessary in the great struggle of life. It rests our journey through life with a radiance all its own. All our little worries and disappointments are banished under the superb colouring of hope and the glowing prospects of the achievements of golden deeds in the future. Optimism uplifts life to a higher plane of existence. Always working for the best and hoping for the best, Dadabhai Naoroji's optimism was deepened and accentuated by his close and early contact with the young men of his generation. The word 'despair' vanishes from his vocabulary. Despite defeat and disappointment, the faith was in him latent brightly and one might say with the steady, unwavering glow of the sacrificial fires of the vestal virgins of old. In his public career, in fighting the battles of his country, he found the pages of Anglo-Indian history strewn broad-cast with the fragments of broken pledges. The situation was such as might have driven a lesser man to despair and precipitated him into the arms of extremism; but hope and the conviction that right and justice must triumph never deserted him even in the darkest moments and he fought on steadily, continuously, with almost apostolic fervour and with more than prophetic insight until like Moses from the heights of Pisga he had before him the glimpses of the promised land which he was never destined to enter but which will soon become the heritage of our race. What hope, what faith, what sublime devotion to duty and what undying belief in the destinies of his country inspired the grand old man to live, to work, and to die for his country! The prophet is gone to that great rest, where we all must be with him. But his great example will live, stimulate and inspire the generation yet unborn. From amidst the silence of his tomb he speaks in triumphant tongue and with a voice of authority greater than that which he wielded when he was in our midst. Let us sit at his feet, commune with him and derive from the example of his life and the inspiration of his achievements, those sovereign lessons which constitute the noblest legacies of great men.

VERITABLE RISHI OF OLD.

Behind his political fervour there was the soul of religion. He was a Zoroastrian true to the faith of his ancestors, upholding its great precept, good thoughts, good words and goods deeds. The golden maxim marked his conduct in all departments of life. Professor, merchant, Minister of State, member of Legislative Council, social and political reformer, his activities were determined by good thoughts, good words having their roots in good impulses. A light moral purpose pervaded all his work in life. In him there was no diplomacy, no petty-fogging, no attempt to belittle his opponents, social or political. For those who did not worship with him in the same temple, there was the broadest charity and tolerance. There was no political question in which he took greater interest than that his countrymen should participate in the responsibilities of the highest offices of State. There was no question which elicited more bitter opposition and controversy, none round which fiercer passions raged, yet how did Dadabhai Naoroji treat his critics and opponents? He met them with an array of facts and figures, with arguments invincible and incontestible; but in the midst of these

(Continued on page 3.)

DADABHAI NAOROJI

"A VERITABLE RISHI."

(Continued from page 2.)

conflicts and controversies not a word of angry passion, of bitter resentment of personal or party spite was allowed to escape. The sage was the veritable Rishi of old, arguing, reasoning, remonstrating but with a gravity of temper, a gentleness of manner, a measure of freedom from prejudice and passion which detracted nothing from the weight of his arguments but added to their intensity and convincing force. We are on the eve of great events. Responsible Government will soon be installed in our midst, whether we wish it or not, party system will come into operation. Our countrymen will have to range themselves with regard to political issues in opposing camps —coming events cast their shadows ahead— we are already witnessing in our midst the beginnings of that great transformation. Let us prepare ourselves for it in the spirit of the great man whose memory we have met here to adore. Let us incorporate into our individual and collective life something of the charity which Dadabhai Naoroji displayed in relation to his opponents.

HIS SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE.

Abuse is no argument. It is worse than no argument. It demoralises those who use it. It does not hurt those against whom it is employed. As a commercial asset, it is a bad coin. Even on the ground of expediency to put the matter higher it should be eschewed. On one occasion Gladstone was described by a political opponent as a rhetorician inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity. Benjamin Disraeli was painted in similar colour by an Irishman who rendered the greatest service to his country. He was described by Daniel O'Conell with reference to his Jewish ancestry as the lineal descendant of the impudent thief who died on the cross. These outbursts of vituperative did not in the smallest degree hurt the great men against whom the were levelled. They excited a little temporary sensation; they would have been forgotten but for the great names against whom they were libelled. To us they appear as revelations of bitter passions which are among the frailties of our common human nature. We deplore them, we should like to see no repetition of them. Let us emulate all that is best and noblest in the public life of England but let us avoid its frailties and puerilities. Standing before the portrait which is about to be unveiled and adoring the spirit of the great man whom we desire to honour, I appeal to all, specially to the representatives of the younger generation to cultivate the spirit of tolerance and charity so conspicuous in the public career of Dadabhai Naoroji.

"SWARAJ"—HIS DREAM OF LIFE.

Dadabhai Naoroji was a great master of facts and figures. His mind was so logical that vague idealism had no place in it. Yet never was there a greater idealist. Self-government for India was the dream of his life and we are now within a measurable distance of the first instalment towards the realisation of the dream. His whole words relating to "Swaraj" almost the last of his public utterances in life are still ringing in our ears. Self-government such as prevails in the Colonies or in the United Kingdom was the last aspiration of his life, uttered from the Congress platform in Calcutta. Ladies and gentlemen, idealism is a good thing. I am an idealist to the marrow of my bones. We can never be content with the present. Discontent when regulated and controlled is divine. We are all earning for a brighter, nobler, more glorious future. The first streaks of dawn are almost visible heralding the birth of a new day for India. We are all preparing ourselves to salute the new sun of liberty that will soon spread warmth and radiance over the ancient land, the land of Vedic Rishis of old who chanted on the banks of our sacred rivers, the first yearnings of infant humanity towards the divine ideal. Dadabhai and others working under the inspiration of the noblest ideals toiled for the advent of this great day. Let us not, therefore, minimise the value of ideals. They appeal to imagination, stir the heart, stimulate the noblest springs of action but the ideal and the practical must be blended into one harmonious whole. There must be no divorce between the real and the ideal. The ideal must be subordinate to the practical governed by the environments of the situation which must be slowly but steadily developed and improved towards the attainment of the ideal. In nature as well as in the moral world there is no such thing as cataclysm. Evolution is the supreme law of life and of affairs. Our environmens, such as they are, must be improved and developed stage by stage, point by point, till the ideal of the present generation becomes the actual reality of the next or it may be of the succeeding generations. That again is a lesson which we derive from the life of Dadabhai Naoroji. Referring to the question of self-government from the Congress platform in Calcutta he spoke of a beginning which would develop itself into full legislatures of self-government. There must be a beginning, there must be progressive stages, there must be the final culmination in the matter of self-government, so said the greatest political teacher of our generation.

HIS UNFLINCHING FAITH IN BRITISH JUSTICE.

One of the traits of Dadabhai Naoroji's public character was his unflinching faith in British justice. No Indian politician lived or worked longer and in close contact with English people and in England than Dadabhai Naoroji and his intimacy with Englishmen and with English institutions inspired him with this confidence in British Justice. I fear there has been a different feeling in vogue in regard to this matter for some time and I cannot say that this attitude of mine is not without justification. Promises had been made which were either inadequately fulfilled or their redemption indefintely postponed. It is a dismal chapter in British Indian history. The public mind in consequence grew suspicious, mistrustful and even restive. But the beginnings of a change are now perceptible on all sides. The angle of vision on the part of our rulers has undergone a transformation of which the main striking evidence is afforded by the message of the 20th August, 1917. They have, it seems to me, stretched out to us the hand of fellowship and friendship and it is our duty and our interest alike to grasp with alacrity and enthusiasm and in co-operation of the British statesmen to march forward towards the accomplishment of high destinies that, under the providence of God, are in store for our people. There could be no more striking illustration of this change in the angle of vision of British statesmen than the appointment of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. It is a memorable departure from the ancient traditions of the British Government in India and a great forward step towards the effacement of all distinctions and barriers of race, colour and creed. Sir Satyendra Prasanna must be raised to the British peerage in order that he may act as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. For the first time an Indian will sit in the House of Lords. It is a singular honour and a notable assertion of our equality between British subjects in other parts of the Empire. It means something more. It is an earnest of the determination of the British Government to carry through Parliament the Reform Scheme formulated by the Viceroy and the statement of Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha is an indication of what the Government means. They wil stand no whittling down of the scheme, for Sir S. P. Sinha is pledged to the whole scheme in its entirety.

APOSTLE OF MODERATION.

One word more and I am done. Dadabhai Naoroji was the apostle of moderation in politics and he advocated with unflinching, strenuous persistency the adoption of constitutional methods of agitation. Even under the most adverse circumstances and in the moments of the deepest darkness and depression, he followed his lifelong policy of moderation and constitutionalism and was never despondent, and his faith has abundantly been justified by the events we are now witnessing and what it is proposed to accomplish. Let us share Dadabhai Naoroji's faith and optimism, and we are entitled to do so. For the world after the war is not what it was before the war. The war was a war for the vindication of justice and freedom, and the rights of the minor nationalities, and we bore our part in the great struggle. We claim no reward; but we claim a right. We claim that England will be true to her pledges and to those principles for the vindication of which she spent her men and treasure.

Standing before the portrait of Dadabhai Naoroji let us remember the ideals that were his and which are associated with his honoured name. The truest memorials that we can have of the illustrious dead is to raise tabernacles in our hearts in their honour, to devote ourselves to the worship of those principles which were theirs and to the furtherance of those aims which were their lifework. Then will these great men emancipated from the fetters of flesh and blood live in our midst in a higher form of existence and be imperishable guides in the onward march which must lead to the accomplishment of our high destinies. Dadabhai Naoroji will be one of such leaders. You may have your busts, your statues, your portraits. They serve a useful purpose. They remind us of their mortal existence and of their imperishable work, but let not our reverence, our affection, and our esteem be confined to our mere dead forms but let them be a living source of inspiration to us. Let them raise us to the higher atmosphere fagrant with the breath of these immortals and inspire us with a resolve to incorporate into our daily lives the ideals which they have left for our instruction and guidance. Let us imprint upon our minds the lesson of sobriety, moderation of lifelong devotion to the motherland which Dadabhai Naoroji has taught us, then we shall have raised in his honour a memorial more lasting than brass or marble, a memorial transmissible from age to age, that will become the lasting heritage of our people in the rich possession of those moral qualities which are the truest guarantees of continued and undying national progress.—("Bombay Chronicle" 27th January 1919.)

DADABHAI NAOROJI

IN PRIVATE LIFE.

(Continued from page 1.)

with him in the same tram and stayed with in the same house, that was when he came to Bombay after entering Parliament and visited Poona where he met with a triumphal popular reception, and again when he proceeded to Calcutta to preside at the Indian National Congress there. Those were memorable journeys, when at every railway station immense crowds invaded the platforms to catch sight of the "Dada of India," (which is the equivalent of the famous title of "pater patriae"), amidst showering of flowers and the continuous shouting of the salutation (then proscribed tho' it was) of "bande mataram", that greeted him as the train came in and departed. Those journeys were miles-long triumphal processions such as no Roman Caesar or Imperator ever met with after a campaign of victories. Moreover Dadabhai Nowrojee and my father Maneckjee Cursetjee were very good friends since very early days. Dadabhai always greatly admired my father and was a warm supporter of his work as a strenuous and intrepid social reformer in the direction of female education amongst us on western lines. He often visited my father and they were to the last on very intimate terms, free from all form and ceremony. Thus it happened to be my good fortune to have come into close contact with our G. O. M. and so I am enabled to speak of him in his private or home-life with assurance and knowledge. When Christ (as related in the Gospel according to St. John) first beheld Nathaniel approaching him, he declared, "behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile." So too could with absolute truth be averred of Dadabhai Nowrojee,—behold a true son of India indeed in whom is no guile! All who knew him and of him during his happily long public career and all who knew him in private life were ever struck with this signally preeminent trait of utter guilelessness and perfect sincerety that so destinguished him from and above all other leading men, his contemporaries. This was especialy noticeable in his private dealings with all and sundry as made him not only trusted as few ever have been in human intercourse, but loved too and honored and esteemed by all who came into homely contact with him. From all I have seen, I can say, "plain living and high thinking" was the invariable rule with him, whilst "loving kindness was the fulfilling of the law" with him towards all—young or old, friend or stranger.

A Model Son.

Since his early boyhood he was committed to the care and guardianship of his mother, I knew her as a very worthy, venerable and masterful old lady; a woman of great good sense, understanding and religiousness, though of the old school of thought, style and custom, so that she did not at all times fit in or coincide with her son's high attainments and advanced and liberal views on all subjects, social, moral, political and economical, but her son was ever her darling and her idol, to whose health, comfort and welfare all her material regard, affection and solicitude were instant, unceasing and undeviating till the day of her death, and Dadabhai's devotion to her to the last was of the most exemplory character; a model of filial love, respect and considerateness. The way in which he tended and treated his mother was beautiful to witness, as evinced in daily acts of unpretentious piety. In health or sickness he was ever most solicitous of and attentive to her comfort and well-being, and amenable to her wishes and direction in all things. If, however, as it sometimes happened, her more conservative views did not quite tally or chime in with his own, he would with tactful tolerance steer clear of controversy and gently slur over difficulties with unruffled temper or sidetrack them with smiling good humor, in a manner that evaded dispute and disagreement and caused the good mother to imagine it was she would had the best of the argument.

As was the custom and call of tradition in those far away days of old and old times, which we have still with us panegyrists willing to admire, Dadabhai had the unhappiness to be contracted in marriage when yet a boy to a girl who was his mother's near relative. He had of course no voice, nor choice in the matter. It was the good mother's doing and it was good in his sight; that was enough for him to acquiesce in and accept the maternal behest and predelection without gain saying or cavel. In after days when the pair grew up, it was found to be a most ill assorted and unsuited match in every respect. The lady was not only plain to put it delicately, but pitifully lacking in intellect. No one realised this or repented of her handiwork more than the good mother, who then tried hard to undo the mischief by greatly desiring and pressing and cunselling her son to take another more compatible help mate in the life that was yet before him. It was then open to him to follow his mother's advice and yield to her persuasion. His good nature however, and kindliness of heart, as well as the high-principle which ever ruled his conduct, would not suffer him to inflict pain on the wife of his mother's choice and sadden her life to ameliorate his own. He manfully accepted his fate, rigidly put away the temptation which must have been very keen, and not only declined, in this one instance, to accede to his mother's wishes, but treated his wife, even as she was, for the better part of his lifetime with due marital duty, kindness and consideration. His conduct in this remarkable instance, as always in other instances and on other occasions however hard and trying was truly admirable; it was heroic. He bore his martyrdom faithfully and uncomplaining. During the latter half of my first stay in England when Dadabhai's good mother and wife and two eldest children had come to live with him, I was often a guest under his roof at Hornsey, on very friendly terms with them all. I had thus many an opportunity of observing how admirably he conducted himself towards all within his reach. A devoted and dutiful son, a kindly and considerate husband, a loving and most amiable father a perfect householder. I have seen him down on the carpet in his drawingroom playing games and ramping with his little children and other youngsters visiting at the house, a happy lively playmate, a regular Robin-good-fellow, full of amusing jokes, fun and frolic. A delightful sight. Towards the many young men, mostly Parsee students, who visited him from time to time he was readily accessible, affable, kindly, affording good advice or conveying instruction such as one may expect from a man like him, and not infrequently bestowing material help; for his guest as long as business flourished he kept open house, a most unassuming and hospitable host, generous yet never profuse. When my father took my sisters, my brother and me to England in May 1862, it was Dadabhai Nowrojee who met us at Waterloo Station and put us all up in his house for several days till we found suitable quarters for the season in a house in Cambridge Terrace. We were comfortably lodged and most hospitably treated, but the best part of our entertainment was the charming, illumenating company our host. That happy experience remains yet unforgotten though some sixty years have rolled by. As with others so too ask his domestics he was considerate, civil and inexacting. Before the day his family arrived to live with him at Hornsey, some of Dadabhai's Parsee office-assistant were lodged in his house with him, and a very pleasant household they formed. Among these were Jehangir B. Wacha, very cheerful and jolly and much given to scientific studies; "solon" master (I forget his horoscope name) and among others whose names I forget, there was Jamsetjee Palonjee, a well-known Persian Scholar of his day, later author of a prodigious translation in Guzerate of Malcolm's History of Persia, queer and crochety but without a very decent gentleman. I have often met them there, under his roof Dadabhai was with them more an equal associate and friend rather than a master or employer or business colleague. Out of office and in the house all talk of shop was excluded rigorously, and friendly, companionable intercourse was ever the order of the day; yet so great was his influence for good, so well acknowledged the superiority of his intellect and so great the unpression on all of his highminded character that whilst there never was any reserve or restraint such as could taint, or tinge or detract from the pleasant mutuality of their association, there never was lacking any of that respect and consideration that was as it were intentively acknowledged and accorded as Dadabhai's due. He was *facile princeps* in the exact sense of that term; infact, he was *primus inter pares* in a very laudabe way. Whenever they were together in hall or at table or out for a walk his conversation "was always with grace, seasoned with salt." His voice soft and silvery, his manner so suave and charming, it was at once a pleasure and a profit, to here him converse or speak, whether at a converial symposum or meeting in his cosy drawing-room, his talk was racy or amasing without the least suspicion of vulgarity, conveying information or instruction without being pedantic or paedagogic, full of apt andecte, illustrative apologues striking similies the outflow of his varied, constant and studied reading, relating incidents grave or gay "to point a moral or adorn a tale", in a practical way long; easy, lively, gracious always, never monopolising, giving and taking with ready good humor, chaff or banter as the occasion served, sparkling with repartee unpremeditated, or retort that provoked gaiety and left no rankling sting, often would the table-talk as it went round, or the evening's proceedings be enlivened by Dadabhai, the architriklinos as he was, pose his hearers with some funny conundrum, or puzzling problem, the solution of which afforded an intellectual exercise at once edifying and enjoyable. Nor was there ever uttered or hint given or innuendo nodded tipped with ill-feeling or malice to cause pain or do disservice to any one. Never have I, nor the others who shared "the feast of reason and flow of soul," under Dadabhai's roof, heard any word of evil pass his lips, nor of envy of others' prosperity, nor of jealous detraction of other's merit and desserts. His wonderful conversation, the beauty of his person, the suavity, grace and charm of his manner and bearing, the sweetness and melody of his voice made those banquets at his table quite olympian and such as Plato or Pericles would have loved to have sat at, and those who partook of the same were surely fortunate and privileged.

A perfectly Pure Life.

At the same time it should be mentioned that whilst his was the charity that thinketh no evil, such was the ingrained purity and piety of his mind, and well controlled and disciplined his humanity, that amidst all the attractions and babylonian allurements of life in London, he ever lived and remained pure and unscated, and so, whenever occasion offered he never hesitated sternly to rebuke and discredit all that in the least savored of and tended towards immoral living and dissolubeness of every kind. His attitude towards vice in any form was apostolic, "touch not, taste not, handle not." The sternness of his principles and his striking example undoubtedly kept many a young man from Bombay from yielding to temptations and going astray. In office as I have seen and known him, he was a perfect man of business, capable and careful, practical without pose, shrewd without cunning, courteous without ostentation; slimness and deviousness in act, aim or purpose was unknown to him, so that the reputation he acquired from the first for undeviating integrity and straightforwardness in all his business dealings never abated and he always stood high in the estimation of his various constituents. As regards his office staff, he was careful of their comfort and convenience though properly strict in requiring regular and ready service; they had every reason to be pleased and content and to like and honor him.

Living for the many years he did in London, his life was, simple, quiet and orderly to a degree. He could have lived, so to say, dangerously had he been so inclined but sober and abstemious he never inclined towards ill-living or dissipation of any sort. He little frequented London society seldom indulged in London amusements and certainly never in its multitudinous frivolities. He belonged to several learned societies, the social gatherings, lectures and meetings of which procured him ample diversion for his leisure hours, whilst he applied himself with zest and zeal to his economic, historical and political studies that knew no remission or evasion. For some years he was professor of the Guzerati language in University College, London, if I mistake not, in an honorary capacity, and the lectures which he gave as such also afforded him much pleasant pastime, when out of office and otherwise disengaged. Loving work as he did for the sake solely of "doing his bit" in the world, indolence was foreign to his nature; the *dolce far niente* was none of his predilection. I remember at one time on invitation, he gave two lectures before some learned society in Liverpool, on Parsee religion and Parsee manners and customs, which contained within a short compass an accurate and complete synopsis of the subjects and were much admired and well spoken of. He presented me with printed copies of the same and being then young and deficient in the knowledge of the religious subjects, I read them with edification and pleasure. During his early days in London until he fought his way into the House of Commons, he dressed in a simple and plain attire, that was somewhat novel if not primitive. It was invariably of good black broad-cloth, longcoat buttoned up high, black trousers and a white silk kerchief swathed round his neck held together in a plain gold signet ring. A somewhat deep black velvet cap, with a blue silk tassel completed his costume. It gave him something of a clerical appearance. I believe it was of his own design and invention; it was neat and unobstrusive. The Parsees of those days in London, both business men and students adopted it and they formed as it were, a body of peculiar people. A Parsee, I remember preferred to sport his antique Parsee turban till harassed by the cockney cries of "who's your hatter," and one day as he was riding outside an omnibus, a well-directed snow ball, knocked it off and advised him of his folly of being singular. I remember Ferozshah Mehta, Hormasjee A. Wadia, J. C. Cama, Dady H. Cama and others then students in London or engaged in business who accepted Dadabhai Nowrojee as their *guide* and guroo, wore similar habiliments though of course of more stylish cut and costly material with flashing, fashionable neckties of variegated hues and collars in place of the staid neckerchief in a gold loop; whilst the caps they wore were less deep, smarter in build, and graced with tassels of brighter blue, half a yard in length and more cloudy cluster, flowing to the shoulder on the side where the caps were put on at a rakish angle, making a braver show. Dadabhai noticed these innovations by his acolytes with amused indifference or with good natured banter. On the other hand, at home Dadabhai kept strictly to his every-day Parsee clothes, loose silk trousers, with warm under-clothing, of course the *Sudra* and Kusti as prescribed by the Avestan Canon, banian double breasted jacket with long sleeves and the ordinary skull cap of plain *alaicha* or sober *khinkhob*. It was only when he entered Parliament that he had to conform to his environments and indue himself with the full frock-coat *de riqueur* and the tile hat, whilst the silk neck kerchief had to give way to linen collar and black necktie; in this altered English costume I have seen him both in the House and in the National Liberal Club, which he then made his London headquarters and where he received his general visitors.

Whenever at that time Dadabhai visited Bombay, he discarded his European attire as soon as the ship cast anchor and he donned the old style regulation Parsee dagli or white linen long coat with wrinkled sleeves silk trousers red or white, and the familiar *pagdri* or *khokha* of spotted silk made in China which he always wore in India now-a-days nearly obsolete and not the more spruce, highly polished turban the modern Parsee affects and thinks it reminescent of his ancient *soi-disant* Persian origin. As in every other matter simple, sensible and unpretentious. Dadabhai in his native land declined to be Europeanised. In those London days before tramways were and taxis Dadabhai's ordinary mode of travel was by bus or train to and from office and about, doing the distance between railway station and bus-terminus on foot in wet weather or fine. He avoided all superfluous expense. When his family were with him he considered it correct to keep a well-appointed single-horse turnout for their use. I give these details to show the utter simplicity of the man who in all his life and conversation never put on side, nor made any show or parade, not only all the time that he lived a private gentleman but even when he stood

"Uplifted high,
Conspicuous object in a nation's eye."

I think I may well recall him as I knew him in those early days and long afterwards. In appearance he was well-built, of medium size, with a face that was handsome and fair as any northern European's, a high forehead, sparkling eyes, a slight dark moustache and no beard. The "beaver" came in much later. In fact his was a countenance that was vivid with manly beauty and bore at the first glance the stamp of the high intellect and the nobility of nature so eminently his, instinct with the goodness and benevolence that so many of us have had happy and helpful experience of. In short, his is a face that is unforgetable. I have it still clearly impressed on the mirror of my mind's eye and such it was truly indeed, as we Indians say and believe to look at the first thing of a morning would bring you good luck and Heaven's blessing the live-long day.

Though belonging to the Parsee priestly sect or section, he was in no way begotted nor intolerant. He was a true and perfectly unassuming and unobtrusive follower of the supreme *Ahaura Mazda*, and faithfully adhered to and observed the all-sufficing Zoroastrian creed—to be pure in thought, word and deed. This was enough for him and "he travelled on life's common way in cheerful godliness." At the same time, whilst holding enlightened views on religion, he recognised that ritual and ceremonious observances, if immaterial to salvation, were still auxilliary to piety and devotion both in semblance and substance, so that as far as possible he countenanced and conformed himself to the same, though mainly out of regard for his good mother's orthodox views and as an example to the generality, such was his "pure religion breathing household laws," companioned with Philosophy as her handmaid and auxilliary. His philosophy was practical and reasonable, such as enabled him to his own comfort and of others around him, to look at the brighter side of things, to accept things as they came never exulting when good fortune smiled, nor despondent and repining when that capricious goddess displayed her frowns. It made him in effect

"A man who seems of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

A born optimist.

I remember the time when his firm in London met with serious losses, such as necessitated its being wound-up and closed, leaving him badly hit, he however bore his burden manfully, without depression or giving up of hope, with patient fortitude, with an equable mind and a cheerful countenance. Sadness and disappointment he cannot but have felt and acutely, it could not be otherwise; but he showed it not on his face or in his speech. Those who knew how things stood, wondered and could not but admire him. The cry of distress, call of charity and the claim of any good work never missed meeting kindliness at his hands, a sympathetic hearing and a generous response according to his means, which never were at any time abundant, and even though more than once his cordiality and benevolence met with ingratitude and dishonesty by way of return. I know of two instances, where his extreme good nature was greatly abused, in one of which there was an element of comedy and in the other sheer meanness and rascality. Many years ago in the early sixties of the last century, a Parsee medico from Bombay, went with his wife and family and settled as a medical practitioner in London. His appearance was ample and respectable, his abilities above the ordinary and he was endowed with a tongue that was insinuating and plausible. Dressed fashionably, but always with his Parsee turban of a special size and shape as an advertisement and a draw, he ran up a decent practice and so might have done well, but he indulged in such extravagant ways of living that it landed him in the sponging house of a civil court bailiff for a large sum. Dadabhai hearing of the worthy's predicament out of pity as well out of regard for the Parsee good name paid up and restored him to the bosom of his family. A few days after to celebrate his release from custody or 'quod' the 'doctor' gave a sumptuous dinner party at his house to which he had the effrontery cry to invite Dadabhai as a guest. I am not aware if he ever paid up and knowing the man, I am doubtful. The other case was of more recent occurrence. The young hopeful of a well-known Parsee professional got himself into a serious scrape in London. The father taking advantage of Dadabhai's extreme good nature appealed to him to help with a loan to proceed to his son's rescue. Dadabhai was then in anything but affluent circumstances, rather the other way, but as his nature was, would not refuse. He lent Rs. 4,000 which he got together with difficulty. The rescue of the scapegrace was effected, but the repayment was put off with vague promises. Dadabhai was badly in need of money and asked Sir Pherozshah Mehta and me to intervene. We pressed the borrower to repay; he promised to pay up, asked for a short time to allow him to do so and then with unblushing turpitude filed his schedule in Insolvency. Dadabhai was never given back his money and yet that despicable man when he died not long afterward left over a lakh and a half of rupees in gilt edge securities!

As regards the 'loaves and fishes' and worldly distinctions, the attainment of which so many of our public men make it their aim, whilst serving public interests, Dadabhai never bestowed a thought or felt concern or care for the same. He was always supremely indifferent to all such honors as the King might bestow in the shape of sundry letters or syllables added to one's name as affixes or suffixes and as we all know, it was his privilege and his highest distinction to always, remain plain 'Dadabhai Nowrojee' to the day of his death. He was in this respect as in so many others unique among both his social and politial contemporaries. I am not sure if he was ever offered any titles by Government though I can confidently say if such had ever been the case, he must have politely declined to accept them. All through his life he did his work with perfect singleness of purpose without the least self-seeking and assuredly without looking for reward or gain or return. His motto should have been that of the blind old King of Bohemia who was killed at the battle of Cressy—*'Ich Dien.'* It was not, but he ever conscientiously acted up to it. His life was a continuous and laborious course of service with hand, heart and head in support and furtherance of every good cause, the promotion of which saught and procured and even promised the benefit and betterment of mankind in general and of India in particular. To sum up, whether in private station or in civic office, in the high Parliament of the British Empire, or in the exalted *gadi* of the Divan of Baroda, or in the chief seat on the Indian National Congress platform, universally acclaimed a highminded statesman and true patriot, whether in prosperous times or adverse in storm and tempest or in sunshine, in joy or sorrow, of Dadabhai Nowrojee can justly and undeniably must be said:—

"He nothing common did nor mean
Upon every memorable scene—"

which made hp and marked off and rendered notably distinguished every stage and phase of his happily long-lived career. To have known him, as it were off the stage, was (to use Steele's hackneyed phrase) as good a liberal education and I would add, with politics, economics and social science thrown in.

Such was Dadabhai Nowrojee as I know him; a sterling personality look which way you will, that enriches this sublunar existence and conduces to a better estimation of mankind. I could enlarge this theme *ad infinitum;* but let this suffice, *eppede Herculem*. I would here conclude with a free imitation of the famous epigram which the Neopolitan scholar Mansus addressed to Milton, justly applied to Dadabhai Nowrojee:—

Mind, beauty, character, piety and grace combine
To make the more than mortal, heavenly and divine!

LIFE-LONG DEVOTION TO PUBLIC GOOD.

"The time is out of joint," and by general consent Mr. Naoroji is the one man considered "born to set it right." The call has come to him on account of the principles which he represents; but even more so on account of his unique personality; his pure unselfishness, his high courage, and his life-long devotion to the public good.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN.

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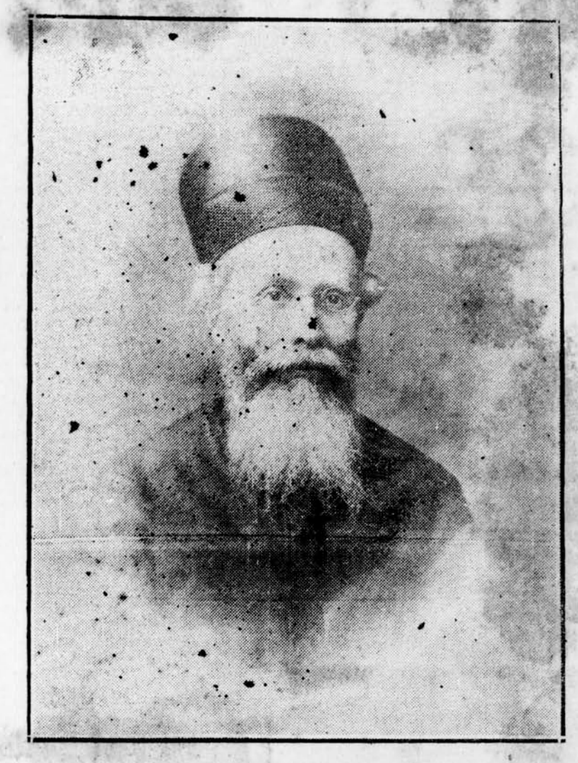
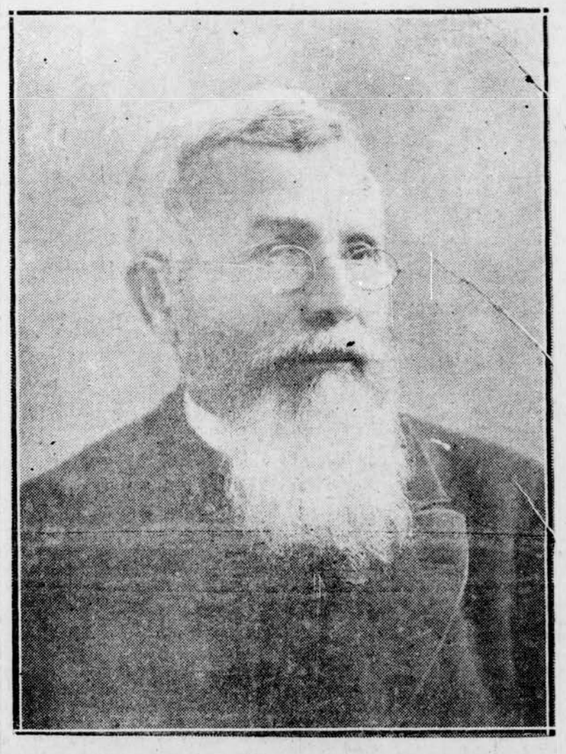
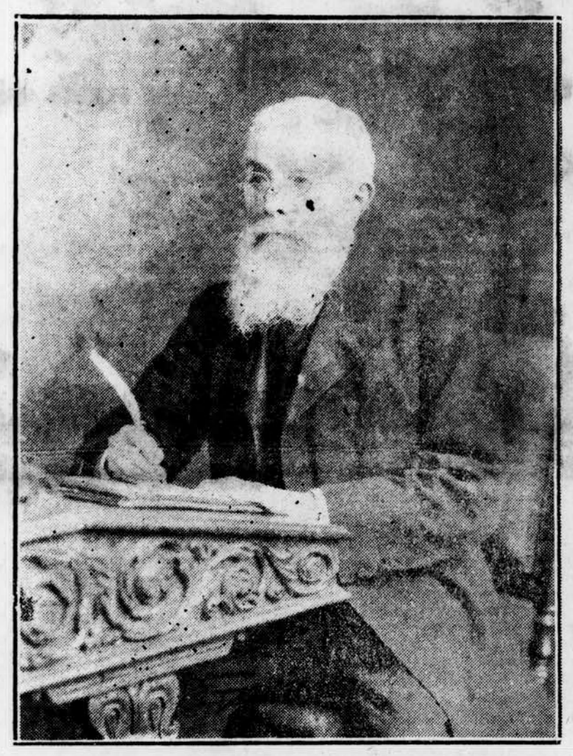
DADABHAI AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF HIS LIFE.







DADABHAI AS AN INDIAN ADMINISTRATOR.

SIR MANUBHAI'S TRIBUTE.

(*Specially writ en for "The Chronicle."*)

The only administrative post held by the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji was that of Dewan of Baroda from December 1873 to December 1874. This period is too brief to enable a correct estimate of his worth as administrator being made.

Moreover, the difficulties with which he was confronted were unprecedented. No doubt he was called to the management of affairs at Baroda by His Highness the late Maharaja Malhar Rao. But it was by no means a willing offer. Forced by circumstances and faced by the enquiry of the 1st Commission against him the one presided by Solonel Sir R. Meade,—the Maharaja and his notorious *Karbhari* Mandal naturally wished to have as Dewan a person who had influence both in India and in England, and who could, at the same time, command the respect of the public as well as of the British Government. The choice nanaturally fell on Dadabhai as the best man available in this part of the country. There is reason to believe that, at this time, owing to his outstanding abilities, Dadabhai used to be consulted by the Princes of India in their difficulties. Malhar Rao Maharaja had known him before his appointment, as he had visited Baroda in 1872 A.D. to obtain a donation from the Maharaja to the East India Association, and, as some time afterwards, the Maharaja had sought his help in the preparation of the famous "precedence" *Kharita*, and was well pleased with the production. Dadabhai, however, though appointed Dewan by the Maharaja, did not enjoy his confidence. The old *Karbhari Mandal* was always there poisoning the ears of the Maharaja who, as is well-known, was of weak-mind and feeble intellert. This was in itself a very great draw-back to the success of any reform. But to this was added another obstacle equally grave that of the open hostility of the Resident, Colonel (Sir R.) Phayre to Dr. Dadabhai and his colleagues and his constant unwarranted interference in the details of the administration. It is no wonder that many persons, unaware of these difficulties, still hold the opinion that Dr. Dadabhai's work as Dewan was not very successful, and that he had not the necessary qualifications required in an Administrator. In spite of these obstacles, Dr. Dadabhai began his work with his usual indomitable will and energy. Soon after his taking charge of office, he received a copy of the Report of Colonel Sir R. Meade's Commission. Als important items of the mal-administration of the State had been con cisely set forth therein, and he focussed his attention on rooting out the evils indicated. The first thing required was to remove the old *Karbhari Mandal*. This he did not fully succeed in doing, but he endeavoured to secure adaquate powers for his colleagues, whom he appointed to the chief posts in the State. Bal Mangesh Wagle, Bar.-at-Law, was put in charge of the Judicial Department, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin in that of the Revenue, Khan Bahadur Pestonji Jehangir was entrusted with the Wuttun and Alienation affairs and Mr. Hormusji Wadia, Bar-at-Law, was made Chief Magistrate. All these are still remembered as great names in Baroda. Two of the above gentlemen, Khan Bahadurs Kazi Shahabuddin and Pestonjee Jehangir, were kept on in the new regime inaugurated by Raja Sir T Madhava Rao after the disposal of Malhar Rao Maharaja, and had no small share in shaping the Baroda Administration.

Orders on the Report of Sir Richard Meade's Commision were passed by the Government of India in July 1874, and were received at Baroda in about the beginning of August 1874. Dr. Dadabhai and his colleagues at once set out to carry out the instructions contained in those orders. Relief to Agriculturists was given in some places by lowering the assessment as recommended by Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabuddin, and his report for other places was being prepared. Proclamations against accepting and giving "Nazeranas" on appointments, and in judicial cases, against inflicting corporal punishment by flogging, etc., and using force to extort confessions were issued, and all abuses in the administration were put down with a stern hand. One wonders how, faced with exceptional difficulties in his way, Dadabhai and his colleagues could achieve so much Though Dr. Dadabhai worked as Dewan from December 1873, the actual work of reforms could be begun only after the receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the Report of Sir R. Meade's Commission in the beginning of August 1874 and in November 1874 the unfortunate case of alleged poisoning of Colonel (Sir Robert) Phayre cropped up, which resulted in the appointment of the 2nd Commission against Malhar Rao Maharaja and his eventual deposition. In December 1874, Sir Lewis Felly came to Baroda as Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner and, soon after, Dr. Dadabhai resigned, perhaps at the suggestion of Sir Lewis

The short period of Dr. Dadabhai's Dewanship was thus, for the purposes of effecting salutary reform,—practically still further shortened to about 4 months—August to November 1874. But even during this short period, Dr. Dadabhai had done sufficient work to elicit the encomiums of Sir L. Pelly, who gave his opinion that until purged by the Administration of Dr. Dadabhai, the Civil and Criminal administration of justice was notoriously venal and corrupt. The Government of India, too, have credited him with an honest desire to carry out the necessary reforms, Dr. Dadabhai's administration was, however, cut short prematurely before he could begin the real work of reform. In one place, in his statement in reply to the remarks concerning himself in the Baroda Blue Book of 1875 he sums up his work as follows:—

> "Messrs. Mangesh and Wadia had, under my direction, nearly prepared the Penal Code and the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, on the basis of the English Codes, with such modifications as were adapted to the wants and circumstances of the State. Mr. Kazi Shahabuddin, doing his best to meet all pressing evils that wanted immediate redress or attention, was recasting the revenue system. Reorganization of Courts of Justice, Police, the Revenue system, the Municipality and Public Works etc., was all being prepared, and the financial condition was fully placed by me before Sir L. Pelly".

I have no doubt that had Dadabhai continued longer in his post and the circumstances been more favourable, all the necessary reforms would have been fully carried out by him, and he would have earned for himself the reputation of being an illustrious Indian Administrator, fit to be classed with persons like Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, Raja Sir Dinkar Rao, or Dewan Bahadur R Raghunath Rao. One might say that his resignation as Dewan in December 1874 conduced to giving a turn to his whole life. He missed being a Great Indian Administrator and became, what was of comparatively greater importance one of the greatest public men of light and leading, who was revered in every Indian household while he lived as the Grand Old Man of India.

MANUBHAI N. MEHTA.

"A SECOND ZOROASTER."

GLORIOUS EXAMPLE.

So much has been written and spoken about the G. O. M. of India that it is difficult to make any contribution on the subject without risking a repetition of ideas, already expressed by others. But, of all the exalted expressions uttered about him from the date of his birth to the last mournful day, when he was laid to rest for ever, the funeral oration delivered by the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar at the very gate of the Tower of Silence, will bear repetition and deserves reproduction on this occasion.

"Dadabhai Naoroji belonged to the great Parsi community, and if we take stock of his life and his example, may I not say with perfect justice and truth that in his career, in all he did, in all he suffered, and in all he taught, he was the Prophet Zoroaster's religion personified, incarnated, because he was the man more than anybody else, of pure thoughts, of pure speech and of pure deeds—the sum and substance of the Zoroastrian religion. Therefore it is no exaggeration to say, it is not marring the beauty of the religion, to say that he was a second Zoroaster sent to India to make the sun of righteousness and of India's future progress shine more and more by means of our pure thoughts, our pure speech and our pure deeds."

That is the highest and noblest praise that could be bestowed upon a true follower of the great Prophet Zoroaster and the value of these words are considerably enhanced when we consider that they were uttered not by a mere politician or statesman, but by a great Hindu student of all religions and a true scholar of Moral Philosophy. And how prophetic was the compliment paid to him by a foreign professor at the close of a brilliant academic career when he was described as "The Promise of India," long before Dadabhai's public career.

It is a pity that in the course of a century the community has produced only one Dadabhai Naoroji and the only effective way in which particularly the young men of the community could perpetuate the memory or celebrate the Jayanti of such an universally accredited personality, is not by merely assembling once a year and speechifying and applauding in a congested hall, but by daily making honest efforts to emulate his glorious example and follow his divine foot-steps, till the Flag of Swaraj that he had first unfurled so many years ago, is securely planted in the sacred land of ours.

K. F. NARIMAN,

DADABHAI AND GANDHIJI.

HOW MUCH ALIKE !

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

On the 4th of September falls the first birth anniversary of India's G. O. M., Dadabhai Naoroji, and th egreat Gandhiji is presiding at a public meeting to be held on that day in Bombay. This is in the fitness of things. For, Dadabhai was Gandhiji's first political Guru. And how much have the Guru and the Chela been alike? Let us see.

In absolute simplicity, transparent sincerity, oceanic serenity and perfect piety now much both alike! In indefatigable industry, unfailing enthusiasm, ceaseless persistence, unbending resistance, and in clean fight how much both alike! In simplicity of language, chastity of expression brevity in diction, effective in persuasion and relying on solid rock of Truth, how much both alike! In their sympathy, struggles and sufferings for the masses, how much both alike! In their love for their countrymen, in their esteem for Britain and in their determination to win Freedom, how much both alike! Dadabhai was the first Indian, who raised his voice against India's Daily Drain by Britain. Gandhiji is the first Indian, who has found the panacea for India's poverty—Charka and Khadi. Dadabhai was the first, who gave us the message of Swaraj for India. Gandhiji is the first to visualise it amongst the masses, as Lokmanya did amongst the classes. To-day, on the Centenary Day, all India prays, that the spirit of Dadabhai Naoroji may continue to inspire our countrymen, and that the Lord God may empower our Gandhiji to secure for India the cherished goal of his great Guru Dadabhai—Swaraj—Swaraj—Swaraj— Namaste, Dadabhai—Jai, Gandhiji—*Bande Matram*!

DADABHAI NAOROJI CENTENARY.

4TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

(After Wordsworth)

Dadabhai thou shouldst be living at this hour,
India hath need of thee: she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: its Government "wooden",
"Steel framed", its heaven born Services, in power,
Have forfeited their ancient British dower,
Of doing justice to their fellow-men.
Oh stir them up, return to earth again;
And on us blessings of true Swaraj shower.
Thy soul was like a star and knew no art:
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free:
So didst thou travel on life's common way
In cheerful godliness: and yet thy heart,
The highest duties on itself did lay.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

"A FARMAN OF EMPEROR JEHANGIR."

DADABHAI'S ANCESTORS.

Mr. J. B. Dordi has just published a booklet with the above title, specially for the Dadabhai Centenary. It is a brief historical sketch of the famous Dordi family of Navsari to which Dadabhai Naoroji belonged. It mentions how two direct ancestors of Dadabhai, nine generations removed from him were honoured by Emperor Jehangir with a Farman, the title of "Mulla" and a jagir and how other ancestors distinguished themselves in various ways at different times. "In point of antiquity" says the book, "the family (of Dadabhai) is next only to the Meherji Rana Family and in its worth and solid achievement it is second to none among the Parsi families ancient or modern."

DADABHAI NAOROJI

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EARLY LIFE

Dadabhai Naoroji was born in the city of Bombay on the 4th of September, 1825 in a Parsi priestly family. He lost his father when only four years old, but his mother made up for this and brought him up with great care. Helped by her brother, she gave him the best education then available in Bombay. He became a scholar at the Elphinstone Institution (now the Elphinstone College) and had a brilliant academic career, carrying off most of the prizes and exhibitions awarded to the best students. By 1845 his studies were finished. Sir Erskine Perry, the then Chief Justice of Bombay, and President of the Board of Education, was so much struck by the young man's intelligence, capacity, and knowledge, that he proposed to send him to England to qualify himself for the Bar, and offered to pay half the expenses if the members of Dadabhai's community would find the other half; but the proposal fell through, as the Parsi elders feared that Dadabhai might become a convert to Christianity in England. Dadabhai narrowly missed entering the Bombay Government service as a clerk in the Secretariat, but secured the post of Native Head Assistant at the Elphinstone Institution. In 1850 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the same institution, and later on acted as Professor. In this latter post he was confirmed in 1854. This was a great honour to him, as he was the first Indian to be appointted professor in the country. Dadabhai fully justified his appointment, but did not hold it long. He resigned it in 1856, and proceeded to England to manage the business of the great Parsi firm of Cama and Co., then newly started in London, of which he was a partner.

SERVICES TO BOMBAY.

Dadabhai's life between 1845, when he finished his studies, and 1855, when he left for England, was an eventful one, and not less active and unselfish than it has since been. His activities covered a very wide range. With the help of Principal Patton, he organised the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, which still exists. A journal, known as the *Students' Literary Miscellany*, was started in connection with the Society, and Dadabhai was one of the most diligent contributors to it. He started branches of the Society under the name of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali for discussion in the Guzarati and Marathi languages, and delivered lectures himself under the auspices of the Guzarati Dnyan Prasarak Mandali. To Dadabhai Bombay owed her first girls' schools, which were opened amidst much opposition. He also took an active part in establishing the Bombay Association, the Framji Institute, the Irani Fund, the Parsi Gymnasium, the Widow Marriage Association, and the Victoria and Albert Museum. In 1851 he started the *Rast Goftar* (Truth-Teller) as a Guzarati weekly and organ of the advanced and progressive views held by himself and other young men at the time, and edited it himself for two years with such able colleagues as Messrs. Naoroji Furdoonji, Jehanghir Bürjorji Wacha and S. S. Bengali. This period of his life was thus full of activity, and Mr. Naoroji may well look back upon it, as he said recently, "with pride and pleasure; with the satisfaction of a duty performed."

INDIANS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Naoroji's political activity began soon after he had set foot on English soil. Almost the first subject that attracted his attention was the desirability of holding simultaneous examinations in India and England for the Indian Civil Service. With his characteristic perseverance he kept on agitating the matter, until, in 1893, the House of Commons, by a majority, declared itself in favour of simultaneous examinations.

EDUCATING THE BRITISH PUBLIC

Shortly after going to England in 1855, he found that there was much ignorance in that country regarding India, its people and its government, and it struck him that it would be of great advantage to India, if the English people were educated as to their responsibilities as rulers of India. For this purpose he started, with the co-operation of the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerji, the London Indian Society which, in spite of a chequered career, continues to exist to this day. Later, Mr. Naoroji started a larger Association, known as the East India Association, which was to admit not only Indians, but all who were interested in the welfare of India. He collected donations and endowments for the purpose from some Indian Princes and Chiefs, and placed that organisation on a sound finacial footing. He travelled about the country, addressing meetings on Indian questions, wrote largely to the press, encouraged many to read papers before learned societies with a view to correct popular European fallacies, regarding India, and corresponded with the Secretary of State for India.

FAILURE OF HIS FIRM IN LONDON.

In 1866 Mr. Naoroji, who had separated in 1862 from the firm of the Camas and started one of his own, failed in attempting to befriend a Hindu gentleman and save him from bankruptcy. But the reputation that Naoroji had acquired for honesty and integrity in business stood him in good stead; so that when he placed his affairs unreservedly before his creditors, they sympathised with him and showed him much consideration. The Governor of the Bank of England—one of the creditors—wrote to him personally and compliment-

(Continued on page 9 of daily edition).

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